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TWENTY-NINTH

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY,

WITH THE

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS,

AND OF THE

SOCIETY AT ITS ANNUAL MEETING,

JANUARY 20, 1846.



WASHINGTON:

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# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

## AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

Death of Rev. W. Hawley—Death of S. H. Smith.

IN commencing a review of the most prominent events which have occurred in the history of colonization during the past year, we are called upon to pay a tribute of respectful remembrance to the "noble dead."

Just at the close of our last annual meeting, the Rev. WILLIAM HAWLEY, of this city, was called from the field of his labors here, to the scene of his reward on high. For nearly thirty years he had maintained among us an unblemished reputation as a minister of the Gospel, and had been ever active and zealous in the promotion of every benevolent institution. For many years he was one of the most earnest and laborious managers of this Society. He stood by it, with faith and hope, in its most dark and trying periods, cheering the sanguine, and encouraging the doubting, by his never-wavering confidence in its ultimate success. He was one of the Vice Presidents of this Society, and was its ardent friend and patron to the last. But

he has ceased from his labors, and "his works do follow him."

More recently, another of the Vice Presidents, also a resident of this city, departed this life. We allude to SAMUEL HARRISON SMITH. Of his high moral worth, his unsullied reputation, and his general influence as a member of civil society, it is not necessary for us to speak. He was *known* in this community. Being the friend of the friendless, and ever ready to succor the needy, his sympathies were early enlisted in behalf of the colored race. He was the early friend of this Society, and was long one of the Board of Managers, punctual in his attendance, upright in the discharge of his duties, and zealous in his advocacy of the cause.

As an evidence of his warm attachment to the Society, and his great benevolence and liberality in its support, we mention with gratitude the fact that he left it a legacy of TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS.

Seldom has it occurred that the

Death of J. Cotton Smith—Death of Daniel Waldo.

Society has been called to mourn the loss, in one year, of two such friends and fellow-helpers, both having been managers of its affairs and residents of this city. We would gratefully cherish their memory, imitate their virtues, and commend their liberality.

Among the oldest of the Vice Presidents at the last annual meeting, stood the Hon. JOHN COTTON SMITH, of Connecticut; he also has rested from his labors. In a good old age, "as a shock of corn fully ripe," he has fallen. Many are the friends who mourn his loss. He had filled, with honor to himself and profit to the community, many high places of trust and power. He was wise in council, discreet in judgment, and resolute in action. The advocacy of *such* a mind was of vast value to our great enterprise. The community were accustomed to repose large confidence in his opinions, and to regard with favor whatever benevolent scheme he presented to their consideration.

Though of late years his age and infirmity incapacitated him for rendering any active service to the cause, yet are we greatly indebted to him for his friendship, counsel, and patronage, when the Society was in its infancy and needed helpers such as he; and, though now he is numbered among the "honored dead," his name still lives and shall live, while his influence shall widen and extend and onward flow, until the latest generations!

We are also called upon to record the death of another of the Vice Presidents of the Society. During the past year the Hon. DANIEL WALDO, of Worcester, Mass., has been called to his rest in the skies. Few men have been taken from any community, who were more generally known and more universally respected: and no one could have been taken, whose death would be more extensively, and deeply, and permanently deplored. He was a true patriot, an intelligent philanthropist, and a profound Christian. The peace and good order of society, and the prosperity and happiness of his country, were objects of his constant thought and untiring devotion. Almost every benevolent institution can mention numerous tokens of his affection, and has cause to rejoice in the largeness of benefactions. His interest in all well-directed efforts, to enlighten the ignorant, and relieve the wants of the destitute, and promote the moral and social welfare of all, was active and untiring, and his charities were as munificent and free as they were discriminating and unostentatious.

"The name of WALDO is intimately associated with many of the religious and charitable institutions of the country. \* \* \* \* Deeply imbued with religious faith, and feelingly impressed with a sense of all Christian obligation, in the liberality of a cultivated and enlightened mind, he devised things *liberally*, and with a view to extended good. He looked far beyond *sect* or *party*, and strove to learn from the instruction of his great teacher and master, how to regard duty to the whole race of his fellow-men, and the aim of his life, was its faithful and acceptable performance.

## Death of Elizabeth Waldo—Death of Oliver Smith.

"Thus has passed the long and useful life of this good man. He has been borne to the tomb, full of years, and in honored remembrance. The tears of bereaved relatives and friends bedew the green sod of his fresh-made grave, but the deeds of public munificence and of private benevolence which he has wrought, will survive all temporary affliction, in the cherished memory and lasting influence of his exemplary character and virtues."

Among the various objects of benevolence to which he was devotedly attached, this Society held a very high rank. For many years, he has been a regular and liberal contributor to its funds. As soon as it was proposed to raise \$15,000 for the purchase of territory, in \$1,000 subscriptions, he became one of the number; and soon thereafter paid the amount, although it was conditional upon the whole sum being made up. And he left by his will to the Society the munificent bequest of TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS, which has been promptly paid into the treasury by his executors. It will thus be seen that we have good cause to remember him with gratitude, both for his friendship and assistance while living, and his rich legacy when dying.

"Peace to the memory of a man of worth,  
"Of manners sweet, as virtue always wears."

Soon after his decease, died also his sister, ELIZABETH WALDO: a worthy sister of such a brother. We cannot pay any adequate tribute to her worth, or sketch the various excellencies of her character. Suffice it to say, that she was a Christian, most devout and zealous, whose whole spirit was imbued with divine

benevolence, and whose every delight was found in doing good. She was one of our best friends. She was always liberal and systematic in her contributions to this Society; and if at any time we were in special need of funds for any particular object, we had only to make known to her the facts, in order to obtain assistance.

She with her sister, subscribed one thousand dollars towards the purchase of territory, and paid it in anticipation.

She made this Society one of her residuary legatees, from which source it will ultimately receive about TWELVE THOUSAND DOLLARS.

We believe that of her it may be said, with emphatic truth, "she hath done what she could." Truly "the blessing" of the poor African "ready to perish," will come upon her!

Since writing the preceding paragraphs, we have received intelligence of the death of another devoted friend and liberal patron, and we are compelled to

"And to the list another  
Gone to the silent dead."

OLIVER SMITH, Esq., of Hatfield, Mass., who died recently, was an ardent friend of this Society. He was one of the persons who subscribed \$1,000, each, toward the purchase of territory, of which he had paid \$500. Among his numerous bequests to charitable institutions, is one of \$10,000 to this Society. Much of his very large estate is left

The American Colonization Society out of debt!

for charitable purposes, and a large amount for benevolent and philanthropic objects.

Thus have passed away, in one year, SIX of the most valued friends and patrons of this Society: two of whom had, for many years, been members of the Board of Managers: FOUR of whom were enrolled among the number of Vice Presidents: THREE of whom were contributors to the \$15,000 fund for the purchase of territory; and *three* of whom left, each, a legacy of \$10,000, or upwards, to the Society.

While we mourn the loss of these efficient and illustrious patrons, we would acknowledge, with emotions of profound gratitude, the goodness of God, in bestowing upon them so much of this world's goods, and in giving them a heart so to use it for the advancement of His kingdom in the earth. And we would unwaveringly confide in Him to raise up others for the reinforcement of our ranks, and for the means necessary to carry forward and consummate our enterprise.

In recounting the labors and transactions of the past year, we begin with the efforts which we have made to relieve the Society from debt, as this is a matter of the chiefest importance. Our friends are aware that, for many years past, the Society has been exceedingly embarrassed by an *old debt* which was resting upon it. In 1839, a compromise was made with the creditors, by which the Society agreed to pay 50 cents

on the dollar. This was considered by the Society as a measure indispensable to its future existence, and by the creditors, or at least by a majority of them, as a very advantageous arrangement, there being very little prospect of their ever realizing the whole amount. At the last annual meeting there were yet due on these compromised debts, \$6,477 33. This amount has since all been paid, with the exception of \$775 27, due creditors who have refused to accept of the terms of the compromise, and the committee have not felt themselves authorized to make a distinction in their favor by paying them on any other terms than have been acted upon in settling with other creditors in like circumstances.

The other debts due by the Society at the last annual meeting have all been paid; while the current obligations of the year have been met and discharged.

We are thus permitted to announce the pleasing fact, that the AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY IS OUT OF DEBT! (with the above exception.) To all our friends in every part of the country, this will be cheering intelligence. The Society now stands firm, free and unembarrassed, ready to appropriate its entire resources and devote all its energies to advance the legitimate work of colonization. It is out of debt; it has a credit as good as six years of punctual payment of all its notes, drafts, and obligations, without a single failure, can warrant,

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 Harmony among friends—Prospects in Illinois and Indiana.
 

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and it has in the treasury at the present time, \$11,159 43, to pay the expenses of the expedition to sail this day from New Orleans.

It is with feelings of the most profound satisfaction that we contemplate this result. None but those who have been engaged in managing the financial affairs of the Society, can ever know or understand the trouble and embarrassment which these old debts have caused the Society. Now, to be relieved from them, with a surplus in the treasury, and a public interest in the country on which to depend for future means, is a state of things of the most gratifying character.

During the past year, many things have transpired, which have placed the cause of colonization on a firmer and more promising basis than it has hitherto enjoyed. Among these we may enumerate the great increase of harmony among the various friends of the enterprise. From the North to the South, and from the East to the West, there is now believed to be but *one* sentiment on this great subject. There has been the most free interchange of opinions; minor preferences and occasional prejudices have been yielded up; the policy of the Society is firmly established and well understood, and many new and substantial friends have been made. A large number of Auxiliary Societies have been organized, and through their operation a great mass of useful intelligence has been diffused. The seed has thus been sown

in many fields never ploughed before, from which we have a right to expect an abundant harvest in the future.

In ILLINOIS, a State Society has been formed, which embraces among its officers and members, a large number of the most talented, influential and distinguished men in the State. The services of a State agent have been secured, who has been successful in raising funds, and has formed between thirty and forty Auxiliary Societies. Heretofore, very few efforts have been made in that State, and of consequence, the cause there was in a very inactive condition, if indeed it could be said to have any existence at all.

The State Society of INDIANA has been reorganized, and an agent appointed, who purposes devoting himself wholly to the work of raising funds. He has associated with him some wise counsellors, and warm friends, whose co-operation will be of immense advantage to him. Most of the newspapers in the State have opened their columns to communications on the subject, which will tend greatly to awaken public attention. We are assured, from many sources, that the State will come up nobly to the work. One ground on which this assurance is based, is found in the public sentiment which entertains in regard to the *free negroes* within their bounds. There is a very earnest desire expressed, that their condition should be improved, and a general hopeless

## Prospects in Ohio, Missouri, and Kentucky—Expedition from New Orleans.

ness of ever effecting any thing for them in this respect, while they remain under the shadow of the whites.

Among the colored people, also, there is an inquiry awakening in regard to Liberia. Several families have applied for a passage there. They contemplate sending out one of their number to look at the country, and return and report the facts to them.

In OHIO, no very thorough efforts have been made during the past year. The State Society has but a feeble life, if indeed it can be said to live at all. The agent on whom we depended, has been prevented, by sickness and other causes, from making general collections through the State. Still we have many warm friends in that State, who have rendered good service. Several Auxiliary Societies, also, are very efficient, and do not fail to send us their annual collections.

The State Society of MISSOURI under the efficient influence of their agent, has been actively engaged in diffusing intelligence during the year. They have held many important public meetings. About three hundred copies of the Repository have been sent to the clergy of the various religious denominations. From the results of these labors, they anticipate a large increase of funds the coming year.

In KENTUCKY the cause has assumed an entirely new aspect. A short time before the last annual meeting, we secured an agent for that State, who has been laboring faithfully during

the past year, and with wonderful success. His cash receipts have been \$4,929 09, while, in addition to this amount, he has obtained upwards of \$5,000, in subscriptions, for the purchase of territory! He early in the year proposed the plan of raising the means to purchase a tract of land for the use of emigrants from that State. And no sooner had he made the proposal, than it became popular with the citizens. They were anxious to see some practical results of their labors. They believed colonization essentially adapted to benefit the free people of color in their own bounds, and were anxious to have in Liberia a place to which they might be sent, and where they might be located together. Pledges were given to them by this Society, that they should have such a place, say a tract of land, forty miles square. And Gov. Roberts has been instructed to lay off, on the north side of the St. Paul's river, such a tract, and locate on it all emigrants from that State, and to call the settlement KENTUCKY. A number of the colored people were anxious to go to Liberia this winter, and be the pioneers of this new settlement.

We have accordingly made arrangements for a vessel to sail from New Orleans *this day* with them, and some from Tennessee, a few from Ohio, and some from Mississippi, if they get ready in time.

The sailing of these people from Kentucky, it is believed, will give a new impulse to the cause in that



Tennessee—Mississippi \$6,000—Louisiana—Alabama—Georgia—South Carolina and North Carolina.

State. An effort will be made, during the present session of the legislature, to get them to make an appropriation to aid in the transportation of their free colored population, and of such slaves as may be set free for the purpose. And from the many encouraging assurances which we have received, from different parts of the State, we cannot doubt that such an appropriation will be made. But even if this should not be done, we have no fear for the prosperity of the cause of colonization in that State. Our agent there is zealous and efficient, and universally acceptable to the people; and he has around him a company of advisers and fellow laborers who are not accustomed to faint or fail in any laudable enterprise which they undertake.

Early in the past year we made an effort to establish an agency in TENNESSEE, but with no encouragement of success. The agent who undertook the labor very soon became disheartened, and, in counsel with some devoted friends of ours in the State, became convinced that the way was not yet open for any advantageous efforts, and therefore declined further operations. There is something in this position of the cause in Tennessee, which we cannot understand. There are many friends of colonization in the State. We have applications from many of the colored people for transportation to Liberia. Many slaves have been manumitted for the purpose of being sent there, and yet little or no money can be raised for the advancement of the enterprise.

In MISSISSIPPI we have many warm and devoted friends. The State Society, though without any regular agent, has succeeded in raising considerable funds from various sources. They deserve great credit for their noble and systematic efforts. Our agent, the Rev. J. B. Pinney, made them a short visit last spring, and while there received six subscribers, at \$1,000 each, towards the \$15,000 fund for the purchase of territory. So that Mississippi stands at the head of the *list of states* in the effort to complete the purchase of territory. For their noble generosity, and their unexampled liberality in this particular, they deserve unbounded praise.

In LOUISIANA less has been done than in Mississippi. Excepting in New Orleans, we have very few friends in that State who take any particular interest in the cause. There has never been any thing like a regular systematic effort to bring its claims before the great mass of her population. And from the peculiar state of society there, little can be expected from them until great diligence, labor and pains are taken to inform them of the past achievements, present position, and future obligations of colonization.

In the other Southern States little has been done the past year. There is no State Society in either Alabama, Georgia, North Carolina, or South Carolina, and there has been no agent in them for many years past. In many places, considerable interest is manifested in the operations of the Society, and there are some liberal

## Prospects in Virginia, Pennsylvania, and New York.

contributors to its funds. But owing to the fact that no agent has called upon them, and that the pastors of the churches have neglected to bring the subject before their people, we have received but small additions to our funds from those States.

In VIRGINIA there is much interest in the cause. But there have been, the past year, but few efforts made to turn it to good account. We have not been able to secure for the State any agent of qualifications suitable to the emergencies in the case. Whenever any efforts have been made to raise funds, they have been successful to an encouraging degree. Many of the pastors of the churches have preached on the subject and taken up collections. Most of the funds which we have received from the State have been raised in this way. To all such pastors we are greatly indebted, and we rejoice to have such coadjutors.

The State Society of PENNSYLVANIA still continues its operations with encouraging success; and although their former active and indefatigable agent, the Rev. J. B. Pinney, has been engaged most of the past year in other parts of the country, we have received from them substantial aid. It is as very desirable that they should secure some talented agent, who would visit every part of the State, to cultivate and enlarge the warm interest already taken in the enterprise.

The NEW YORK State Society has also rendered us important assistance. They entered upon the year with flattering hopes of success. In their

annual report, made in May last, they say:—

“In the labors of the past year, and in their results, the Board have gratifying and encouraging evidence of a reviving interest and a returning confidence in the cause of colonization in this State. When the condition of the enterprise at the commencement of the year, and the peculiar political excitement of the year, are taken into consideration, it is not to be reasonably expected that any great success would signalize the labors of that period. The fact that during most of the previous year there was no Corresponding Secretary, and no regular and well-qualified agents in the whole field, no information by lectures or publications diffused amongst the people, together with other causes previously operating against it, will readily account for an almost total annihilation of interest and sympathy in the cause of colonization. But, notwithstanding these obstacles, the cause of colonization has been perceptibly advanced within the last twelve months, and is now looking up from its former depression with a commingling of smiles and tears on its face!

“During the last summer and autumn, most of the towns and cities on the great line of travel from this place to Buffalo, have been visited by the Corresponding Secretary. Access has been gained to pulpits on the Sabbath, and an opportunity thus afforded of exhibiting to large congregations the great evangelic aspect and bearing of colonization on Africa, and of urging the claims of this enterprise, as a medium of sustaining Christian missions there, on the sympathies, the prayers and liberality of all those who CONSISTENTLY desire and labor for the conversion of the whole world. Numerous lectures were delivered during the week, adapted to correct misapprehensions on this subject, and intended to explain the nature and legitimate aims of the enterprise, and to diffuse information respecting the present condition of Liberia in its social, political and religious relations. Much interest appeared to be excited by a simple statement of the undeniable facts in the present prosperous and growing condition of the colonies, many doubts as to the practicability of the enterprise dissipated by the unparalleled success of the commonwealth of Liberia, as attested by credible witnesses on the spot, and many new friends and patrons gained to the cause.

“That the amount of funds collected during the year has not been proportioned to the exertions made and to the intrinsic

Dr. Carroll—New Jersey—Dr. Alexander's History—Connecticut—Rhode Island.

merits and pressing wants of the cause, is very true."

But these flattering prospects have not been realized. We, in common with the officers of the Society and friends of the cause in that State, anticipated great things from the labors of their Secretary, the Rev. D. L. Carroll, D. D., and we doubt not our most sanguine expectations would have been fully realized, if he could have continued his labors. But early in the summer his health failed, and though he still kept on with vigor and determination, he was at last obliged to yield. He has gone to the south, in the faint hope that its healing breezes may invigorate his failing powers, but we fear there is but small reason to expect, even should his life continue, that he will ever be able to resume his efforts in connexion with that society.

In NEW JERSEY we are not aware that any particular change of sentiment has occurred on this subject. We have ever had a strong body of friends and patrons in that State. Their society is under a good organization, and has a large number of annual contributors, and the community are generally well informed in regard to its operations and designs.

We however anticipate a great increase of interest in that State, as well as in other portions of the country, from the forthcoming *History of Colonization*, by the Rev. Dr. ALEXANDER, of Princeton. The work has been prepared with great labor and care, and issuing from *such*

*a source*, it cannot but have a very important influence in arousing the attention of the community to the transcendent importance of the cause it advocates.

The CONNECTICUT State Society is acting with its usual vigor. From many of the pastors of the churches, we have received during the past year, accounts of a growing interest on the subject among their people. The sentiment is rapidly obtaining, that colonization should be admitted to a rank with the great religious and benevolent institutions of the day, and that it has a just claim to an annual contribution from the churches. In Connecticut, however, it is hard to effect *any* change in their accustomed ways of doing their benevolent deeds; and it is especially difficult, in regard to this subject, owing to the strong opposition to be overcome. But notwithstanding this, the work is going forward steadily, surely, and to a certain triumph. It is well known that wherever authentic information is diffused, palpable good is accomplished. Wherever the bearings of colonization, in the extinction of the slave trade and the civilization of Africa, are properly exhibited to the thinking, calculating minds of Connecticut, a salutary impression is made, and contributions, in aid of the cause, are the happy result.

In RHODE ISLAND there does not seem to be any State Society. We are unaware of any good reason for this. We have many friends in that

State who are zealous for the cause and liberal in their contributions. But there has been no regular agent in the State, and of consequence the receipts have not been large. Little has been done to make new friends. It would probably be found that the number of those who made donations three or four years ago, was about the same as at the present time: that about the same interest was felt then as now: and about the same opposition was made then as now. This state of things is not to be found in any field where an agent has labored faithfully, or where the pastors of the churches have conscientiously brought the subject annually before their people. If the whole State could be cultivated as thoroughly as one or two spots have been, there is not a doubt but that we should receive a larger amount of means from it than we have received from some larger States. May we not anticipate something more favorable and efficient in that State during the coming year? A little timely exertion by *somebody* would secure it.

The MASSACHUSETTS State Colonization Society has been operating with increasing energy and success. At their last annual meeting they reported receipts more than double those of the preceding year. In their report they attribute this increased prosperity to the following six causes:—

“1. The first is a more efficient system of agencies.

“2. The definite and encouraging ac-

counts from Liberia, given in the annual report of last year, and in other publications, have contributed to our success.

“3. We have also derived advantage from the termination of all difficulties between Colonization Societies and Boards of Missions.

“4. The bearings of colonization on the evangelization of Africa have come to be better understood.

“5. We have derived important advantage from the extrication of the society from the false position which it had been made to occupy in many minds, in respect to slavery.

“6. In this connection it would be unjust as well as ungrateful not to mention the liberality of a few distinguished friends.”

The following remarks which they make, in regard to the employment of *agents*, will be found true, if we mistake not, in regard to almost every State in the Union:—

“Our expenditure for agencies the past year, including the secretary’s salary, has been about \$1,300. For the year to come, and perhaps still longer, a judicious economy will require it to be increased rather than diminished. If our whole field could have been as thoroughly cultivated the past year as some parts of it have been, it is a moderate estimate to say that our receipts would have been twice as great. And it seems a duty to keep up a vigorous system of agencies, till the claims of colonization have been brought distinctly and intelligibly before the minds of the whole *giving* population of this commonwealth. When this has been done so effectually that those who think well of our enterprise will remember and aid us without solicitation, we may dispense with agencies.

“Meanwhile, we hope our decided and well-informed friends in different parts of the State, will do what they can to relieve us of this expense. We hope that many pastors will bring the subject before their congregations, and take up collections.

“Individual friends, of either sex, may easily render us important aid, by diffusing information and collecting funds in their own immediate neighborhoods. A gentleman or lady who collects and forwards to us twenty-five or fifty dollars, not only saves us a sum equal to the salary of an agent while raising that amount, but also leaves the agent at liberty to raise an equal or perhaps a greater amount elsewhere; so that, while we are obliged to employ agents at all, the pecuniary advantage of raising

## Prospects in Vermont, New Hampshire, Delaware, Maryland, and Maine.

funds by the voluntary efforts of individuals, rather than by the visit of an agent, is equal to the whole amount thus raised.

"Of the mode of proceeding best adapted to each place, our friends residing there are the best judges. In some places, it may be advisable to form auxiliaries. In others, a few friends may meet and agree to act in concert, without a formal organization. In others still, a single individual, self-moved, will prove the most efficient agency."

From the following remarks we perceive that they entered on the present year with hopes of ever increasing success:—

"With the aid afforded in these and similar modes, we may hope that our receipts will not fall off for the year to come, even if we should receive no large donations, such as have swelled the amount for the year now closing. We hope, however, that the liberal will not cease to devise liberal things, and that many, whom the Great Dispenser of wealth has made responsible for its judicious employment in promoting human welfare, will appreciate the opportunities for doing good, which our enterprise presents. Of the intentions of some, we have already been informed."

From VERMONT, we have received very encouraging accounts of the prospects of the cause. Their agent says he is encouraged not so much by the present amount of his receipts, as by what he considers "a rising interest in the subject." Their last annual meeting was one of unusual interest. We have not yet received a copy of their annual report. They resolved, however, to raise \$1,000 the present year, which is an advance on the receipts of any preceding year.

The NEW HAMPSHIRE State Colonization Society has been reorganized with encouraging prospects. For the want of an agent who could devote his whole time to the business, the agent of Vermont has been invited to labor in New Hampshire, and he has

already made some efforts to raise funds, and has done much for the circulation of the African Repository. He hopes by this means to induce many of the pastors of the churches to make collections among their people in the course of the present year. He says, that there is manifestly an increasing willingness among them to have the cause presented to their people, although many of them are not yet prepared to make the presentation themselves.

In DELAWARE there has been no special effort made the past year to raise funds, or to diffuse information. The *State Society* lately held its annual meeting, and after some stirring addresses resolved to raise one thousand dollars. Several influential gentlemen have taken the matter up in earnest, and we doubt not will succeed in obtaining the amount.

The MARYLAND Society, acting on the principle of independent State action, still continue their operations with commendable zeal and success. They enjoy the benefit of an annual appropriation from the State of ten thousand dollars. Their colony at Cape Palmas is remarkably prosperous.

In MAINE there is no *State Society*, and, having no agent in the State, we have been compelled to rely mainly upon the voluntary offerings of private individuals. Of their generosity, we have no cause to complain. From some of them we have received very encouraging communications, showing that they have a deep and

Rich men ought to consider the claims of Colonization—Cause prosperous.

tender sympathy with us in all our operations. Some of them have pledged themselves to the performance of some special service the present year, for the purpose of raising funds from among the present friends, and inducing them to engage with fresh ardor in the work, and, if possible, to enlist new friends, and call forth the resources of those who have hitherto lent us no aid. We trust that at the close of another year it may be said of them, "they have done what they could." There are gentlemen in that State whose resources are abundant, and whose hearts are large. They are now immersed in politics, engrossed with their business, and find little time, as they suppose, to consider new objects of benevolence which may be presented to them. Could they once be brought to consider the unspeakable importance of the great scheme of African Colonization to the welfare of our own country, and the salvation of Africa, they could not fail to render it their liberal support. Compared with its magnitude, they would see that most of the objects of public excitement

"Stand discountenanced, and like folly show."

They would perceive that in order to meet the most urgent and solemn obligations of the *law of love* to their neighbor, they must render to this Society a hearty and liberal support.

From this hasty review of the facts in the history of colonization for the past year in the various sections of the country, it is apparent

that the cause is in a healthful and vigorous condition. There are in almost every State a large body of intelligent and influential citizens, who are so wisely attached to this Society, that they will not rest unless they believe it is prospering. The real merits of the cause are generally appreciated, and are gaining favor exactly in proportion to the efforts which are made to establish them in the affections of the people. As far as our knowledge extends, it has not been said by any one, after having properly turned up the fallow ground and scattered upon it the seeds of truth, "I have labored in vain." Our agents have said, "I find this year an advance on the public favor of last year." Pastors of churches have written us, "My people never were so much affected by the presentation of the claims of the Society as they were last Sabbath; it has now become with most of them a matter of principle to contribute to it."

"I consider the colonization scheme as one of the most important and useful of any which distinguishes this age. Unless I am mistaken, it is rapidly gaining the confidence of the people in this region, as well as all through the north."

The great work of christianizing *Africa*, is believed to devolve on American enterprise and American Christians. And the people begin to appreciate the value of colonization, as a means in the reach of American Christianity, by which to diffuse it

Amount of Receipts \$53,233 18—The \$20,000 for Territory secured.

self through those habitations now so full of "horrid cruelty." It therefore must rise in their regards, as they rise in benevolent feeling. It has its home in their hearts. They have come to a deliberate judgment in its favor, after a dispassionate consideration of all the premises and conclusions in the case. Time and new achievements will only tend to strengthen this decision.

From the accompanying financial report it will be perceived that the receipts of this Society during the year now ending, have been \$53,233 18. In addition to this amount, we have obtained *reliable* subscriptions, to be paid during the coming year, amounting to several thousand dollars. It will be perceived that of the receipts of the past year, only a small sum is from the trade with the colony. This has resulted from the fact that we have sent out but few goods, and that they have been mainly expended in carrying forward our operations there.

In this view of the subject, and regarding liberality as an evidence of favor; large donations, indicative of large interest; the past year has been one of great prosperity and encouragement.

The plan proposed by A. G. PHELPS, Esq., of N. York, to raise \$15,000 for the purchase of territory, has not been lost sight of. At the last annual meeting \$4,000 were pledged toward the amount. Since that time we have received eleven pledges of a thousand dollars each, making a to-

tal of \$15,000. We have also received subscriptions in smaller sums, amounting to upwards of \$5,000. So that we have now secured the whole sum of \$20,000, which we desired to complete the purchase of the entire coast between Cape Mount and Cape Palmas.

All the \$1,000 subscriptions were made conditional on our raising the whole amount. But so confident were our friends that we would make up the sum, that about half of them paid their subscriptions in anticipation. We have already sent upwards of three thousand dollars to Liberia for the purchase of territory. The last \$1,000 subscription was received only a few days since.

We cannot express the deep sense of gratitude which we entertain for the great liberality which our friends have shown for this particular object. It is one of vital importance to the welfare of Liberia; and one which we have been most intensely anxious to secure, and we now can say

"Joy! Joy forever! The task is done."

We would respectfully recommend that each of the contributors be made a LIFE DIRECTOR of the Society.

A larger number of emigrants have been sent to Liberia the past year than during the preceding year, but still a much smaller number than, we could have desired, and, were anxious to go. We considered it an object of the first importance to relieve the Society entirely from debt. To do

"Roanoke" and her Emigrants—Liberia and Chesapeake Packet.

this, and carry forward other indispensable objects, left not a large amount of money to be applied to the transportation of emigrants.

"The fine ship Roanoke, of Baltimore, chartered by this Society for the purpose, sailed from Norfolk, Va., for Monrovia, Liberia, on the 5th of November, with one hundred and eighty-seven emigrants and a large supply of provisions, goods, &c.

"Of these emigrants, one hundred and six from King George County, Va., liberated by the will of the late Nathaniel H. Hooe: ten were from Prince William County, Va., liberated by the Rev. John Towles: five were from Petersburg, liberated by the Rev. Mr. Gibson: seventeen were from Essex County, of whom ten were liberated by the will of the late Edward Rowzee, five by Miss Harriet F. C. Rowzee, and one by the heirs of Edward Rowzee: eleven were from Frederic County, Va., liberated by Moncure Robinson, Esq., of Philadelphia: fourteen were from Shepherdstown and vicinity, Va., some of whom were free, and others were liberated for the purpose of allowing them to accompany their friends to Liberia: thirteen were from Halifax, N. C., liberated by the will of Thomas W. Lassiter: two were from Fredericksburg, Va., liberated by the will of the late William Bridges, of Stafford County, Va.: one was a free man from Petersburg, Va.: one, also free, from Charleston, S. C., and seven from Medina, Orange County, N. Y.

"Many of them were persons of much more than ordinary fitness for citizens of Liberia. Many of them could read and write, and had been accustomed to taking care of themselves and their interests, and were industrious and prudent. Great liberality has been shown by the masters who have voluntarily set their servants free that they might go and improve their condition and their children's in Liberia.

"The whole company were well supplied with provisions, &c., for the passage and for six months after they arrive in the colony. Nearly the whole of this was done at the expense of the Society: only two of them having paid the full price. Many of them could pay nothing at all; and for others only a part was paid.

"On their arrival in Liberia, we furnish them houses to live in for six months, give them a piece of land for their own, supply them with medicine and medical attendance when they are sick, and with all things necessary for their comfort during their acclimation. This gives them a fair chance for health and happiness.

"Upwards of seventy who had applied to go in the Roanoke, were left behind. Some of them could not get ready in time. Legal difficulties were thrown in the way of others. One family would not go because the husband and father had not been able to raise money to buy himself. While for some, we could not afford to pay the expenses, at the present time."

An effort has been made to establish a regular Packet to run between this country and Liberia, to be called the "Liberia & Chesapeake Packet," and to be owned by colored men. The company has been chartered, and the stock, \$15,000, has all been taken. The *American* and the Maryland Colonization Societies are jointly interested in it, by engaging to give it a certain amount of business annually. The building of the vessel, however, is for the present delayed, awaiting the adjustment of the present unsettled state of affairs in this country.

In the condition and history of Liberia during the year that has just closed, there has been what might appropriately be called a mingling of prosperity and adversity: of prosperity in every thing internal and depending on the character of its citizens; of adversity as respects some of its external relations and the disposition of some other powers manifested toward it.

LIBERIA still presents itself to the view of the civilized world, as a bright and luminous spot on Africa's dark border. It is the brightest star of promise which kindles its light in her black horizon. It is the most apparent means of her deliverance and salvation. It possesses elements



of moral power which do not appertain to any other scheme of benevolence. No candid person, we are persuaded, can compare the state of Liberia and its immediate neighborhood, with the rest of Africa, and not be convinced that it is a successful enterprise, fraught with innumerable benefits, unattainable in any other way. It has met and overcome all the peculiar evils under which the African race are suffering, and has rendered apparent every means which need be employed for their redemption!

Slavery and the slave trade and piracy, have ceased wherever the influence of Liberia has been felt. While law and order, civilization and Christianity, with all their attendant blessings; have been substituted. As in the land of Egypt, of old, darkness and plagues desolated all its borders, save only where Israel dwelt, and *there* was light and mercy: so moral darkness and seven-fold plagues curse all Africa's coast, save only where the colonist abides, and there blessings abound and safety dwells!

"I rejoice," says Dr. Lugenbeel, the colonial physician, in a letter published in the *Christian Advocate and Journal*, "that the standard of Christianity has been erected on the shores of Africa, and that the banner of the Cross of our Emanuel is now waving in triumph over many places, which, a few years ago, were the sites of the barracks of the abominable slave trade, or of the slaughter-house of human sacrifices. With heartfelt delight, I have beheld companies of the rising generation, assembled in the schools of CHRISTIAN MISSIONARIES, and attentive audiences sitting under the sound of the Gospel of Christ. But, on the other hand, I have seen exhibitions of the debasing influences of the grossest superstitions, operating alike on the child-

ish tyro, and the venerable and patriarchal looking 'sire,' tottering on the brink of eternity, without God and without hope in the world."

In this light we have contemplated, with feelings of peculiar satisfaction, the advancement which Liberia has made "in every good word and work," during the past year.

Governor Roberts, in his last annual message to the *legislative council*, remarks:—

"It affords me great pleasure to congratulate you, that the affairs of the commonwealth are, in all important respects, in a prosperous condition, and the most devout acknowledgments are due to our Divine Benefactor, for the bounties of Providence, and the general health and tranquillity which at present prevail throughout the commonwealth. It is also a subject for grateful remark, that through the interposition of this government, the cruel and inhuman wars that have existed for the last five years, and furnished so many cargoes of human beings to be transported across the Atlantic into perpetual slavery, and which have almost annihilated the trade of these colonies with the northeast section of the interior, have happily been brought to a close—and we are permitted to rejoice in the prospect of returning intercourse with the tribes of that section of country."

Uninterrupted peace has been enjoyed by Liberia with all the allied tribes. Some troublesome disputes which had existed between the various chiefs and head men of the Little Bassa country, have been happily settled by the intervention of the Liberian authorities. But for the existence and influence of Liberia, a most bloody and desolating war would have raged among these kindred tribes. But now they are all at peace; their difficulties are adjusted, their quarrels are at an end, and their whole territory is put under the government of the commonwealth of Li-

Purchase of Bah Gay's land—Purchase of Sinou—Eleven Settlements in Liberia.

beria. In February last, the whole of the territory over which Bah Gay is king, was purchased by authority of the government of Liberia. The king subscribed the constitution and laws of the commonwealth, thereby incorporating himself and his people with the citizens of Liberia, entitled to its care and protection, and to share its privileges and immunities.

In the same month, Governor Roberts effected a final settlement with the SINOU people, by which they ceded to Liberia the whole of their territory.

These purchases give the Society an unbroken line of sea coast from DIGBY, on the N. W., to Grand Bassa Point, on the S. E., and from Blue Barre to Tassoo.

Of the beneficial influence resulting from them, Governor Roberts says:—

“The prospects of the people in Grand Bassa, those of Edina and Bassa Cove particularly, I think were never better than at the present time. They are turning their attention, with but few exceptions, almost exclusively to agriculture. The culture of coffee they have commenced in real earnest, and in a few years will be able, no doubt, to export some considerable quantity. Mr. Moore is now gathering in his crops, and notwithstanding he expects to loose at least 25 per cent. for the want of force and machinery to gather and clean it, still he will save several thousand pounds of clear coffee.

“This (the Sinou purchase) may be considered quite an acquisition to the colony, and we hope soon to conclude a purchase for the Grand Butau country, now in progress, which will give us an unbroken line of said coast of some forty miles from the S. E. end of the Blue Barre country to the N. W. extremity of the Little Butau country—and I hope will secure us from any further interruption from foreign traders, at least within that line of coast.”

It is deeply to be regretted that the effort to purchase the New Cess

country has thus far been unsuccessful. It embraces the only slave factory remaining on the 300 miles of sea board which we hope to possess. In regard to it, Governor Roberts says:—

“I am sorry to inform you that an effort in regard to the purchase of New Cess failed. The slaver established there has not failed to exert himself in every possible manner to foil all our attempts, and so far has succeeded. He has for some time been dealing out, and continues to deal out large presents to their chiefs and people, and tells them he will pay for the country, if they insist upon selling it, one thousand dollars more than we are willing or able to pay. So long as he continues thus lavish of his means, we shall not be able to do anything.”

The Governor however thinks that the prospect of making other purchases is very fair. He says, under date of April last:—

“If we had the funds, I have no doubt that in less than one year we could effect a purchase of almost the entire coast between this and Cape Palmas. Several important points, viz: Naunakroo, King Willey Town, and Tasso, are now offered, but we have not the means.”

Since that date, we have sent him the means to make additional purchases, and have instructed him to prosecute them with all possible rapidity.

There are now ELEVEN settlements in Liberia. Of these, MONROVIA is the largest, and the seat of Government. It contains about 1,000 inhabitants.

On the St. Paul's river there are *three* settlements, Caldwell, Millsburg, and McDonogh. The first about ten miles, the second about twenty, and the third about eighteen miles from Monrovia. On an arm of the St. Paul's river, called Stockton creek, is New Georgia, the set-

## General Education in Liberia.

tlement of recaptured Africans. At the mouth of the Junk river is the settlement of Marshall, about thirty-five miles by sea south of Monrovia. On the St. John's river are the settlements of Bassa Cove, Edina, and Bexley, about seventy miles from Monrovia. Farther down the coast, at the distance of about 130 miles by sea from Monrovia, at the mouth of the Sinou river, is the settlement of Greenville, and up the river about six miles, is the settlement of the people liberated by the late Mrs. Reed, of Mississippi.

Some progress has been made in the effort to educate every child in these settlements. In his last message to the legislature, Gov. Roberts says :—

"I am happy to be able to inform you, gentlemen, that during the past year we have succeeded in establishing a primary school in each of the settlements of Marshall, Edina, and Bassa Cove. These schools, according to the reports of the committees, are well attended, and in a prosperous condition; they are, nevertheless, far from being adequate to the wants of the people; the limited means of the government will not allow, notwithstanding the legislature have done all in their power to meet the wants and wishes of the people in this respect, to employ such teachers as the advancement of many of the children require."

From the letters of other citizens of Liberia, we are assured that the most commendable efforts are making, not only to educate the children, but also to increase the intelligence of the already grown part of the population. Dr. Lugenbeel says :—

"There appears to be a growing interest among the citizens of this place (Monrovia) in regard to intellectual improvement. At present we have two flourishing lyceums, which meet weekly.

"In regard to the citizens of Liberia, I may state, that although many of them are ignorant, yet there is a considerable number whose intellectual acquirements are of a higher order than some of their opponents in the United States imagine it possible for any of their race to attain unto. And I may further state, that those among them who are most intelligent and influential, acquired most of their knowledge in *this country*.

"The majority of persons who are sent to Liberia are totally illiterate, most of them liberated slaves—persons who were never in the habit of providing for themselves; and some of them are not capable of appreciating the privileges of freedom. Consequently there are some persons in the colony who, instead of being of service to it, are obstacles to its prosperity.

"I think it is probable, however, that, independent of any further accession of numbers by immigration, *the colony would continue to prosper*, for the advantages which are enjoyed by the children and youth of Liberia in acquiring knowledge, induce me to believe that the little ship of state will never become a wreck for the want of competent officers to direct her in the proper course.

"One remark more in regard to the *young people* in the colony. In addition to what I have already stated in reference to the intellectual improvement of the rising generation, I may remark, that the physical systems of the second generation will be as well adapted to this climate as the aborigines are. This is certainly encouraging in relation to the future prosperity of the colony; for, even should the lives of adult emigrants be abridged by coming to this country, it ought surely to be a consolation to them to know that they are providing a permanent home for succeeding generations of their race—a home in which they will live in the enjoyment of health, happiness, and independence."

His opinion in regard to the advantages which Liberia presents as a home for the colored man, is contained succinctly in the following paragraph :—

"I am decidedly of opinion that, with honesty, industry, and economy, colored persons may live in Liberia more easily, comfortably, and independently, than they can in the United States. But it is folly for any person to come to this country with the expectation of living without working, or without making any effort to provide for themselves. I believe this is the only land

Methodist Missionaries—Extracts from the Journal of an African Cruiser.

in which the proscribed descendants of Ham can be really and truly free. And were I a colored man, and not a slave, I should never think of breathing any other air than that which bears the fragrance of the flowers of my forefathers' home across the verdant landscape. I would live and toil and die in Africa."

The cause of religion has prospered much, both among the citizens of Liberia and at the missionary stations among the natives. The Methodist Board of Missions sent out a large reinforcement to their missions. Six missionaries sailed in the ship *Roauoke*, three white men and their wives, of whom, four were to be located in the neighborhood of Monrovia, the other two at Cape Palmas.

In order to present Liberia as it appears to an intelligent, disinterested person, we cite an extract from the "*Journal of an African Cruiser*," a book which was published last summer, written by an officer in our navy, who was on board one of our men-of-war during her cruise on the western coast of Africa. He visited, repeatedly, the various settlements: saw whatever could be seen; and heard whatever could be heard; and was well prepared to give an unbiassed opinion of all, as will be seen from the following extract from the preface:—

"A northern man, but not unacquainted with the slave institutions of our own and other countries—neither an abolitionist nor a colonizationist—without prejudice, as without prepossession—he felt himself thus far qualified to examine the great enterprise which he beheld in progress. He enjoyed, moreover, the advantage of comparing Liberia, as he now saw it, with a personal observation of its condition three years before, and could therefore mark its onward or retreating footsteps, and the bet-

ter judge what was permanent, and what merely temporary or accidental. With these qualifications, he may at least hope to have spoken so much of truth as entirely to gratify neither the friends nor enemies of this interesting colony."

The following is the conclusion of what he has to say of Liberia, the summing up of his opinion from the facts before him:—

"It is now fourteen months since our ship first visited Monrovia. Within that period there has been a very perceptible improvement in its condition.

"The houses are in better repair; the gardens under superior cultivation. There is an abundant supply of cattle which have been purchased from the natives. More merchant vessels now make their port, bringing goods hither, and creating a market for the commodities, live stock and vegetables of the colonists. An increased amount of money is in circulation; and the inhabitants find that they can dispose of the products of their industry for something better than the cloth and tobacco which they were formerly obliged to take in payment. The squadron of United States men-of-war, if it do no other good, will at least have an essential share in promoting the prosperity of Liberia. After having seen much, and reflected upon the subject even to weariness, I write down my opinion, that Liberia is firmly planted, and is destined to increase and prosper. That it will do, though all further support from the United States be discontinued. A large portion of the present population, it is true, are ignorant, and incompetent to place a just estimate on freedom, or even to comprehend what freedom really is. But they are generally improving in this respect; and there is already a sufficient intermixture of intelligent, enterprising and sagacious men, to give the proper tone to the colony, and insure its ultimate success. The great hope, however, is in the generation that will follow these original emigrants. Education is universally diffused among the children; and its advantages, now beginning to be very manifest, will, in a few years, place the destinies of this great enterprise in the hands of men born and bred in Africa. Then, and not till then, will the experiment of African colonization, and of the ability of the colonists for self-support and self-government, have been fairly tried. My belief is firm in a favorable result. Meantime, it would be wiser in the Colonization Society, and its more zealous members, to moderate their tone, and speak less strongly as to the advantages held out by Liberia.

## Invaluable testimony in favor of Liberia—Sentiments of Colonists.

Unquestionably, it is a better country than America for the colored race. But they will find it very far from a paradise. Men who expect to become independent and respectable, can only achieve their object here on the same terms as every where else. They must cultivate their minds, be willing to exert themselves, and not look for too easy or too rapid rise of fortune. One thing is certain. People of color have here their fair position in the comparative scale of mankind. The white man who visits Liberia, be he of what rank he may, and however imbued with the prejudice of home, associates with the colonists on terms of equality. This would be impossible (speaking not of individuals, but of the general intercourse between the two races,) in the United States. The colonist feels his advantage in this respect, and reckons it of greater weight in the balance than all the hardships to which he is obliged to submit, in an unwanted climate, and a strange country. He is reclaimed from ages of degradation and rises to the erect stature of humanity. On this soil, sun-parched though, he gives the laws; and the white men must obey them. In this point of view—as restoring to him his long-lost birth-right of equality, Liberia may indeed be called the black man's paradise. It is difficult to lay too great stress on the above considerations. When the white man sets his foot on the shore of Africa, he finds it necessary to throw off his former prejudices. For my own part, I have dined at the tables of many colored men in Liberia, have entertained them on ship-board, worshipped with them at church, walked, rode, and associated with them, as equal with equal, if not as friend with friend. Were I to meet those men in my own town, and among my own relations, I would treat them kindly and hospitably, as they have treated me. My position would give me confidence to do so. But in another city, where I might be known to few, should I follow the dictates of my head and heart, and there treat these colored men as brethren and equals, it would imply the exercise of greater moral courage than I have ever been aware of possessing. This is sad; but it shows forcibly what the colored race have to struggle against in America, and how vast an advantage is gained by removing to another soil."

This testimony we consider invaluable. In view of it, who can doubt that the experiment of African colonization has been successful? Who is not convinced that when all the facts in the case are seen, and

all the circumstances are considered, there is every reasonable ground of encouragement in regard to the ultimate success of the enterprise, and the incalculable good to the colored race every where, which will accrue from it?

These views, we believe, are entertained by the great body of the citizens of Liberia. The editor of Africa's Luminary, a colored man, makes the following judicious remarks on the subject:—

"Without any particular advocacy of either the system or measures which the American Colonization Society has approved of, we assert, in the face of its friends and foes, that it has solved some important problems, the truth of which, but for this effort for our good, must have remained doubtful for centuries to come.

"In the *first* place, it has demonstrated that the people of color immigrating to the American colony of Liberia, with the usual success attendant upon industry, can be, not only *free*, in all the meaning which that significant word embraces, but *happy* to the same extent of meaning. It has demonstrated that we only require pecuniary power to place our various interests upon the footing of which they are obviously capable, and we need envy no man or nation of men on earth. We do not envy them now.

"In the *second* place, it has demonstrated, we think with sufficient conclusiveness, that the colored race, in common with other races of the same Creator's forming hand, possesses the faculty of *self-government*.

"Theory and speculation have contested this point with great diversity of object in view, and with various degrees of successful argumentation; but it has remained for the American Colonization Society, in the nineteenth century, to give to the nations of the earth a practical demonstration.

"*Third*. It has demonstrated, in the great mortality of the whites, their admissions on this subject, and the success with which the labors of colored men have been attended—moral and intellectual qualifications being supposed—that the colored race is the proper medium through which to convert the swarming posterity of their ancestors.

"*Fourth*. It has demonstrated, with the clearness of a sun-beam, that an American colony is a most effectual antidote against either domestic or foreign slavery.

British interference, the only cause of disquietude in Liberia.

and all their accomplices within its jurisdiction. It crushes that brat of the pit—the traffic in human flesh and blood—under its triumphant feet.

“This being so, what more natural than that we, as a people, should respect an institution which has been instrumental in developing to the view of mankind so many things highly creditable to our race, and in procuring for us here a home, and a *happy* home too, and the enjoyment of all the rights and privileges belonging to men. What more to be expected, as a matter of *course*, than that we should *love* that home, not so much, perhaps, on account of anything so very peculiar in itself, so far as the place is concerned, but it is a refuge from the most cowering distinctions—distinctions that must discourage the efforts, dwarf the intellect, and bleed the heart of every thoughtful man of color. They sit upon the most persevering, aspiring mind like an incubus, till, overcome by their overpowering weight, it gains a level but little in advance of former generations, and servilely submits to be oppressed. Besides, here is something in the circumstances affecting us here—our liberty, our political equalities, our social rights and privileges, every man being a man among his fellows, and, above all, our expectation, at some future day, of being a people, not by revulsion or revolution, but by *natural growth*, a nation among other nations. There is something in all this that gives a *peculiar character* to our *hope* as colored men. But more than this: the human mind is confessedly a unit, but still divisible, in mental analysis, and for philosophical purposes, among other divisions, into *classes of feelings*, for the full development of which, it is said, they must be so situated to outward circumstances as to receive from them the requisite promptings to effort. Hence the white citizen of America, for example, pursues his upward career in the road to political or civil distinction, or to any other eminence for which tact and literary qualifications are required, with *avidity* and the speed of a locomotive. Why? Because the road is *open* to him; and because it is open, honor and eminence being attainable by *him*—he “seeing them afar off,” it may be, “being persuaded of them, and embracing them”—they are, to all intents and purposes, the proper *excitants*; and they give exercise to feelings in his mind, to which others, before whom the road to eminence is not so clearly opened, or not opened at all, are entire *strangers*. They never had, or never will have, some of the feelings that inspire his bosom, and prompt to a higher degree of intellectual improvement.

“We make these remarks for the pur-

pose of showing that, whatever else we might have possessed in the land that gave many of us birth, the way to many species of virtuous distinction not being open to us, we consequently did not have, and could not have, the delighting and improving promptings of many feelings which here we experience in common with the most free and happy of any nation. Not only, then, is our *hope* peculiar in its character, but we have *incitements* to at least mental and political activity which we never could have experienced to the same degree any where but in Liberia. Every thing considered, will any one *blame* us if we love our home? Will they ridicule that affection as either unnatural or inconsistent? While we say to all, without the least feeling of animosity, “enjoy your own opinion,” have we not a right to the same indulgence from those who think proper to differ from us? We think we have.”

The only cause of disquietude or alarm which has existed in connection with LIBERIA, has been the old difficulties with the British Government; originating in the seizure by the collector of Bassa Cove of certain goods valued at about \$300, which had been landed by a British subject, in violation of the revenue laws of the commonwealth.

Several years ago, and after the colony had purchased the supreme jurisdiction over the territory at Grand Bassa, in a civil and political respect, and had also purchased the territory itself, Capt. Dring, a British trader, landed his goods there, and refused to pay the duties required by the laws of the colony. In the proper execution of the laws, his goods were seized; and he still refusing to pay the duties, the goods were sold to pay them.

Hethen complained to his Government; and Capt Denman, the then commander of the British Squadron on that coast, was instructed to demand indemnity of the colonial authorities on the ground, “*that factories have been maintained by British subjects at various points, and that for a long series of years, British vessels have been in the constant habit of prosecuting a free and uninterrupted commerce with the natives of Bassa Cove, subject only to the customary presents to the native chiefs, and that more recently the right to trade and establish factories, had been purchased by a British subject.*”

Correspondence of Mr. Fox, Mr. Upshur, &amp;c.

To this Gov. Roberts replied in substance, that Capt. Dring was *not* the person who had purchased the right to establish factories and trade with the natives—and that there was no evidence that this purchase, or the benefits of it, had been in any manner transferred to him, and that he was therefore entirely without excuse for violating the revenue laws of Liberia.

He also proved, in a manner that was considered conclusive, that the commonwealth of Liberia had purchased the territory itself, including right of soil and jurisdiction, *prior* to any contract with the native chiefs made by any British subject. Indeed it was asserted that there was no proof that Captain Spence, or any other British subject, had ever purchased Grand Bassa Point, or any part of the Bassa country, and Commandant Denman and Captain Oake, of the British Navy, were both challenged to produce any documents to prove the fact. And they were never able to do it! Under this view of the subject, the Governor very properly refused to grant any redress for the goods seized and sold to pay duties.

In this position the matter for some time rested; and it was hoped that no farther difficulties would grow out of it.

Soon after, however, as it seems from the letter of Capt. Oake, "it was submitted to the consideration of Her Majesty's Government."

Full statements of all the facts in the case were also laid before Mr. Fox, while he was British minister, together with a correct exhibit of the relations of Liberia to this country and to the American Colonization

Society, and of the extent of territory owned by it on the African coast.

The next thing heard on the subject was in a letter of LORD ABERDEEN to MR. EVERETT, in which are these significant words: "Her Majesty's naval commanders afford efficient protection to British *trade* against *improper assumption of power on the part of the Liberian authorities.*"

The inquiry immediately occurred, when or where have the Liberians *assumed* power which did not rightfully belong to them? In no instance did they even attempt to restrict British commerce except according to *laws* regularly established by the colonial council, sanctioned and approved by the American Colonization Society.—And never did they attempt to extend these laws over any territory except that which they owned, and for which they could show a good and sufficient title!

And yet Mr. Fox, in his despatch to Mr. Upshur, charges them with showing a disposition to enlarge very considerably the limits of their territory; assuming, to all appearances quite unjustifiably, the right of monopolizing the trade with the native inhabitants along a considerable line of coast, where the trade had hitherto been *free*; and thus "*injuriously interfering with the commerce, interest, and pursuits of British subjects in that quarter.*"

To this Mr Upshur replied:—

"It is believed that the colony has advanced *no claims* which ought not to be al-

Liberia not a colony of the United States—British traders instructed not to pay duties.

lowed to an infant settlement just struggling into a healthy existence. Its object and motives entitle it to the respect of the stronger powers, and its very weakness gives it irresistible claims to their forbearance.

"It is not perceived that any nation can have just reason to complain that this settlement does not confine itself to the limits of its original territory. Its very existence requires that it should extend those limits. Heretofore, this has never been done by arms so far as I am informed, but always by fair purchase from the natives. In like manner, their treaties with the native princes, whether of trade or otherwise, ought to be respected. It is quite certain that their influence in civilizing and christianizing Africa, in suppressing the slave trade, and in ameliorating the condition of African slaves, will be worth very little, if they should be restrained at this time in any one of these particulars. Full justice, it is hoped, may be done to England, without denying to Liberia powers so necessary to the safety, the prosperity, and the utility of that settlement as a philanthropic establishment."

In the conclusion of his despatch, Mr. Fox had said:—

"It is not for a moment supposed that the United States Government would, either directly or indirectly, sanction such proceedings; but, in case of its becoming necessary to stop the further progress of such proceedings and such pretensions, it is very desirable, in order, as before mentioned, to avert causes of future dispute and contention, that Her Majesty's Government should be informed whether the authorities of Liberia are themselves alone responsible on the spot for their public acts; or whether, if they are under the protection and control of the United States Government, it is to that Government that application must be made when the occasions above alluded to may require it."

To which Mr. Upshur replied:—

"This Government does not, of course, undertake to settle and adjust differences which have arisen between British subjects and the authorities of Liberia. Those authorities are responsible for their own acts; and they certainly would not expect the support or countenance of this Government in any act of injustice towards individuals or nations. But, as they are themselves nearly powerless, they must rely, for the protection of their own rights, on the justice and sympathy of other powers.

"Although no apprehension is entertained that the British Government medi-

tates any wrong to this interesting settlement, yet the occasion is deemed a fit one for making known, beyond a simple answer to your inquiries, in what light it is regarded by the Government and people of the United States. It is due to Her Majesty's Government that I should inform you that this Government regards it as occupying a peculiar position, and as possessing peculiar claims to the friendly consideration of all Christian powers; that this government will be, *at all times, prepared to interpose its good offices to prevent any encroachment by the colony upon any just right of any nation, and that it would be very unwilling to see it despoiled of its territory, rightfully acquired, or improperly restrained in the exercise of its necessary rights and powers as an independent settlement.*"

Here it seems all correspondence ceased. It is probable the British Government had obtained all the information they desired—viz: *that Liberia was not a colony of the United States Government.*

Soon after this the matter was again brought before the colonial authorities in a letter addressed by Commandant Jones, of Her Britannic Majesty's ship Penelope, dated September 9, 1814, in which he denies the right of the commonwealth of Liberia to exercise any of the powers appertaining to a sovereign independent state; denies that it has any authority to exercise jurisdiction over its own territory. If we may credit British traders, on the coast, this doctrine was authoritatively promulgated among them shortly afterward. A captain of a trading vessel told the collector that they were instructed *not to pay the duties*. And accordingly, Captain Davidson, of the English schooner "Little Ben," arrived at Bassa Cove, landed goods, and refused to pay the harbor dues, and assigned as the



## The John Seys seized—Considered as a gross outrage.

reason, that Commandant Jones had notified the British traders that such charges were illegal, and should be resisted, and that the squadron under his authority was ready to protect them in their resistance. The collector seized goods of his, enough to pay the duties. He left, as he said, to report the case to Commander Jones.

A day or two after, the British man-of-war "Lily" came into the harbor and took possession of the colonial schooner "John Seys," belonging to Stephen A. Benson, having on board a cargo of trade goods valued at about \$5,000, and ready to proceed on a trading voyage to the leeward the following day. The captors refused to allow the captain to come on board, and when he made the attempt, they levelled their muskets at him and compelled him to desist. They offered no explanation of their conduct, and refused to hear any thing in regard to the character of the schooner.

There was every thing in the circumstances to induce the belief that the vessel was taken as a reprisal for the goods seized by the collector, and sold to fulfill the requirements of the law. There are but two other suppositions possible in the case: one of which is, that they *suspected* the "John Seys" of being engaged in the slave trade. This however is perfectly improbable and untenable. There was no reason in the world for such a suspicion.

Every body knew the John Seys as a regular lawful trader along the coast; she had nothing on board at the time which could be possibly construed as proof that she was a slaver. And in addition to this, her captors did not act as they always do when they *suspect* a vessel; they made no *search* of her, they instituted no enquiry about her, but seized and carried her off. They could not, and did not, then, take her on this ground.

The only other supposable ground for this *outrage* is, that it was intended to test the disposition and ability of Liberia to sustain itself. So long as it was supposed to be protected by the strong arm of *this* country, no attempt was made to interfere with its rights and privileges, although there was the very same reasons existing then as now. But the moment it is known that the Liberians must look to God alone for support, an order is sent out by the British Secretary of State for foreign affairs, directing that no port charges, light duty, or tariff, shall be paid by British vessels in any port of Liberia. It is not to be treated with as much respect and consideration, as the native savage tribes along the coast. A British officer, by authority of instructions from home, informs them that they are not an *acknowledged* nation; therefore, have no right to navigate the ocean, and that even along their own shores, their flag will not be respected! A vessel belonging to one of the colonists

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The John Seys cleared by the court at Sierra Leone—Opinion of Dr. Hodgkin.

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is seized while lying in one of their own ports, and carried off as a prize!

In this view, this transaction seems like a premeditated exercise of inhumanity, injustice and oppression. While it was supposed that Liberia was a *colony* or *agency* of the United States, no attempt was ever made to interfere with their trading voyages. *The stripes and cross* were as well known along the whole coast from Goree to Cape Palmas, as were the *stripes and stars*, and were always as much respected.

But it is not so now. The John Seys was carried to Sierra Leone and there entered for adjudication in the Vice Admiralty's Court, on the charge of being engaged in the slave trade. But the charge could not be sustained; there was not the shadow of proof against her. The officer who captured her, committed suicide by cutting his throat, in consequence, as it is said, of chagrin, caused by the unenviable circumstances in which he had placed himself. After a delay of more than *three months*, the case was decided and the vessel was cleared; and Mr. Benson, the owner, was informed that he could have his vessel only on condition that *he would pay the cost of the adjudication*, amounting to about \$1,200. Such a decision we presume was never before heard of! One item in the long list of *costs*, is a charge of \$150 a day for the hire of an anchor, for 99 days, notwithstanding, when the schooner was

taken, she had on board two good anchors, with chain cables!

Mr. Benson declined this proposal of the court, and determined not to submit to such injustice. Of course, the vessel would be sold to pay the charges, and with the cargo, would be a total loss of from ten to twelve thousand dollars to the owner!

Under these circumstances, the question has very naturally arisen, what method can best be devised to secure Liberia from like interference in the future?

Dr. Hodgkin, of London, an eminent philanthropist, and a fast friend of Liberia, in a letter addressed to the Secretary, makes the following remarks: "This untoward circumstance (the seizure of the 'John Seys') must not be contemplated as an isolated fact, but must be considered in *connection with occurrences antecedent and subsequent to it.*" He further on takes the ground substantially, that the only way to prevent such interference with the affairs of Liberia by British vessels is to obtain from England an acknowledgment of the independence of Liberia; that they are obliged to act on the maxim of the lawyers—" *De non apparentibus et non existentibus eadem est lex.*"

From the letter of Com. Jones, it is clear that the only remedy for the evils of the present controversies with the British, is to be secured by the prosecution on the part of the government of Liberia, of wise and vigorous measures to obtain from

Liberia has claims to peculiar regard—Relations to the American Colonization Society.

England and other countries a full recognition of all its rights and privileges as a free and independent sovereignty.

The claim which Liberia has to sovereign rights and authority is based on the fact that they are a community living on their own soil, owing allegiance to no other power or government under heaven, no other nation having, or claiming to exercise any government over them; and being themselves a political body, well organized, with good laws, tribunals of justice, all sanctioned by the legitimate authority and recognized institutions of Christianity. Thus situated they claim, from the obvious necessity, as well as the propriety of the case, the rights of self government, and demand, as an act of simple justice from all other nations, "*to be let alone!*"

They are a few true and noble men who have planted themselves there, with the hope of doing something for the elevation of their long oppressed race. They have met with great difficulties—have had to struggle against a thousand adverse influences, and yet they have been undismayed. They have risen to somewhat of importance—have established all the forms of government, and have done much for the welfare of themselves and their kindred. They have formed and supported Christian missions among the natives, after having suppressed the slave trade for several hundreds of miles along the coast! They may

thus be said to constitute the last hope of their race. If they cannot succeed, no human sagacity can devise any means for their moral and intellectual elevation!

Such is the appeal which they make to the sympathy of the civilized world! In view of it, we trust that every thing which is possible, will be done to continue their *internal* prosperity, by guaranteeing their *external* peace: and that a little reflection on the part of any who may have wronged them, will produce a salutary change of conduct and a happy recognition of their righteous authority.

It has been thought that the relation existing between Liberia and the American Colonization Society, imposed an insuperable barrier to the recognition, by any other government, of her independence. This is plainly intimated by Com. Jones. It is also inferred from the conversation of British officers with the Liberian authorities. Gov. Roberts remarks:—

"In conversation with Capt. Buckle, I endeavored to draw from him some expression that would give me some idea of the real object and intentions of the British government in respect to these colonies. He, however, was very guarded in his remarks—in fact told me he was not authorized to enter upon any discussion of the subject. He, however, gave me to understand *that his Government would not, so long as the colony remained dependent or subject to the Colonization Society, relinquish one foot of the ground assumed by Commander Jones.*"

Under these circumstances, it becomes necessary to consider the propriety of changing this relation, and thus removing every shadow of con-

Liberia ought to sustain the entire responsibility of its own Government.

stitutional objection, and every apparent ground of complaint.

It is well known that from the first organization of this Society, it has been a settled policy to place the colored man in circumstances the most conducive to the development of his natural faculties, and the elevation of his character; to invest him with all the responsibilities and immunities of his government and the maintenance of the institutions of religion and education: and finally, to place him upon an equality with the most favored governments of the earth.

The Society has retained the power of appointing the *Governor*, but the Lieutenant Governor has been elected by the citizens of the commonwealth, together with all the other officers. The Society has also retained a *veto* power, over the acts of the Colonial Legislature, but for years past, has not exercised it, in a single instance.

The legislature has from time to time enacted whatever laws they thought necessary to the welfare of the commonwealth; their laws are their own—the offspring of their own judgment and discretion; their government is substantially their own, and they have shown themselves competent to its stability and perpetuity, if they can only be left to

the exercise of their rights and privileges without molestation or interference from any external power, or incidental cause.

It has always been the intention of the friends of colonization to place in the hands of the citizens of Liberia, the entire responsibility of their own government, at such time as it seemed prudent to do so, or when circumstances demanded it.\*

In the opinion of the majority of the *citizens of Liberia*, this time has now come.

The subject was brought before the legislature of the commonwealth at their last session, by the message of Governor Roberts. After much deliberation, a preamble and resolutions were adopted, and a committee appointed to communicate them to the Board of Directors of the American Colonization Society, with a full statement of their views. From them the following letter has been received, inclosing the resolutions accompanying:—

“MONROVIA,  
January 15th, 1845.

“To the Board of Managers of the A. C. S.

“GENTLEMEN—We, the undersigned, appointed a committee by the present session of the legislature of the commonwealth of Liberia, to address you on a subject of vital importance to us, beg leave to ask your attention to the object of the communication we have been requested to make.

“When we recollect how much we owe to you as our best benefactors—how you have fostered and defended us—what sacrifices of time, and labor, and money, you have

\* The following is the *second article* of the “*Constitution for the Government of the African Colony of Liberia*,” adopted by the American Colonization Society, 23 May, 1825

“*Art. 2.* The Colonization Society shall, from time to time, make such rules as they may think fit for the government of the settlement, until they shall withdraw their agents, and leave the settlers to the Government of themselves.”

## Action of Legislature of Liberia on their sovereignty.

cheerfully made for us—how you have with more than paternal solicitude watched over our interests, and at the same time regard the sentiments of deep gratitude and profound respect which agitate and swell our bosom, we feel confident that in laying our case before you we shall obtain more than ordinary sympathy and regard.

“We cannot easily conceive of any thing which would be more painful to our feelings than the knowledge of a suspicion entertained by you from whom we have received so much, and to whom we owe a debt of gratitude we can never cancel, that we entertain for you any sentiments but those of profound respect and unshaken confidence of a grateful heart in a tried benefactor, which emboldens our communication. The subject we have been charged to bring before you, is the claims which British traders have set up to points of coast included in our purchased territory. While these claims were urged by these individual traders only, we were not disposed to attach much importance to them. We supposed that no argument could be urged in favor of an individual claim that would not be good in favor of ours, and that even denying us national character and attributes, still, in a contest with an individual, priority of claim must decide. But by a political metamorphosis the nature of the dispute is sought to be entirely altered. The British Government has taken the place of these individuals, and having thus changed the character of one of the claimants, proceeds to deny to us the right to exercise authority in any degree affecting the interests of British traders, by declaring we have no sovereign and independent authority. We confess that this determination on the part of the British people has caused us great disquietude and alarm, seeing that this argument carried out to its consequences, would deprive us of the right of even self defence in any and every part of this our last asylum.

“If we were able to argue this grave question, trusting, as we most sincerely do, to your known and tried interest in our welfare, and your ability to grasp it in all its results; we would still think it but a tribute of that respect and deference which is due from us to you, to refer at once the matter to your consideration.

“We therefore think it unnecessary to do more than lay before you, as the best exposition of the sentiments of the legislature, the resolutions, which after long and anxious deliberations were adopted at its present session. These resolutions we have the honor to enclose.

“We need not say how anxiously we shall await your action upon this subject. We conceive it by far the most momentous

question we were ever called upon to deliberate, and therefore shall be prepared to enter with energy upon any course likely to avert the impending calamity which you may point out to us.

“We have the honor to be,

Gentlemen, your ob't serv'ts,  
H. TEAGE, M. C.,  
J. B. GRIPON,  
H. P. DAVIS,  
LEWIS CIPLES.”

The following are the resolutions alluded to above:—

“The committee having carefully and patiently examined the correspondence between the executive officers of this commonwealth and the British naval officers on this coast, on the vexed subject of our territorial limits and political authority over the territory claimed by us, and regarding it a question in which our very existence is involved, are of opinion that, as speedily as circumstances will admit, measures should be taken to have the question definitely and finally settled: and,

“Whereas, The British naval commander on the western coast of Africa, Commodore Jones, in a communication to the Governor of this commonwealth, has denied the right of the American Colonization Society to exercise authority in any degree affecting the interests of British traders, or even to acquire and hold territory on this coast, or to exercise any of the functions and rights usually exercised by sovereign and independent communities, and by parity of reason has denied the rights to us who profess to act under authority derived from said Society; and,

“Whereas, The same process of reasoning would not only wrest from our hands political jurisdiction over every part of our purchase, but also extinguish our claim to territory honorably purchased and paid for, seeing we have no right to hold what we have no right to purchase; and,

“Whereas, It is a matter of demonstration, that we cannot long continue to exist without not only territorial but absolute political jurisdiction over a certain extent of country; and,

“Whereas, We have in common with the rest of the great family, of a common parent, certain rights which cannot be impaired but by conventional agreement:

“Resolved, That the present crisis imperatively demands that we at once betake ourselves to that position where we may urge those claims which, while they would strictly accord with principles of a just demand, would also appeal to the sympathy of the world.

“Resolved, Therefore, that a committee

Remarks of Gov. Roberts—Proposal to alter the Constitution of the American Colonization Society.

of four members of this body be associated with His Excellency to present the views of this house to the American Colonization Society on this subject, and to solicit their co-operation in accomplishing this important object.

“LEWIS CIPLES,  
*Chairman of Com. of Whole.*”

Governor Roberts, in transmitting the above letter and resolutions, adds :—

“The legislature consumed much of their time in considering the communication from Com. Jones, respecting the rights of this Government to exercise political power and control. As this is a subject involving questions of vital importance to the future hopes and prospects of the people of these colonies, I hope it has not escaped your attention.”

The resolutions adopted at the last meeting of the Board of Directors, in regard to this subject, were sent to Governor Roberts. On the 2d of October last, he wrote in reply :—

“The subject, sir, is one of vital importance, involving questions of national importance, which demand the exercise of great caution and prudence; which should be considered with great judgment and discrimination; and I am happy to find that the people, in general, are aware of its importance and will not enter upon the subject rashly and unadvisedly. They seem, almost universally, to regret the crisis which has driven them to any such alternative, and did they not believe that it was absolutely necessary, the idea would not be entertained a moment.

“Immediately on the receipt of your letter, I laid before the Executive Council the preamble and resolutions. They advised that the subject lay over until the meeting of the next legislature, to assemble in January, when arrangements will be made to lay the subject formally before the people. In all probability some change will be resolved upon. I am persuaded, however, that nothing will be attempted conflicting with the wishes and the interests of the Society, or in any respects calculated to cripple or retard their operations.”

The above is the last intelligence which we have received from Liberia. The legislature thereof is pro-

bably in session at the present time, and engaged in the consideration of this subject.

A proposition has been duly submitted to the various State Societies by the Massachusetts Society so to alter the CONSTITUTION of the AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY as to enable the Board of Directors to change, in some important respects, the relations which Liberia now sustains to the Society, and to transfer the entire responsibility of their own government to the citizens thereof. The preceding statement of facts will be sufficient to bring the case fairly and fully before the Board of Directors and the friends of the cause in this country. They embrace a complete history of all the difficulties which have arisen in connection with the legislation of Liberia in regard to their commerce with other nations. In view of them the Board, and the friends of the cause generally, who are interested in the disposal of this vexed question, will be able to arrive at satisfactory conclusions, and adopt such measures as shall tend to the enlarged operations of the Society in this country, and to the peace, permanency and happiness of the commonwealth of Liberia.

Should measures be adopted to place Liberia in a position of entire self-dependence and self-government, it is believed that no serious evils will result from it, but on the contrary, that it will add strength to all the virtuous emotions which now

## Concluding remarks.

they feel, and new power to the motives which tend to lift them up in the scale of humanity. Errors in legislation they may commit; mistaken courses of policy they may adopt. But age and experience will correct them all. The tiny hand of infancy may be unable to bend the bow of Ulysses, but strength will come as years roll by, and ultimately, and by almost imperceptible advances, he shall stand forth in the vigor and glory of ripened manhood! In the past career of its success, Liberia has indeed outstripped the most sanguine anticipations of its friends. In its future progress, who shall attempt to limit its influence, or to set bounds to the tide of civilization and Christian liberty which shall from it flow onward and flow ever! Through its agency, Africa shall regenerate herself, by her own sons returned, from their long exile, to her bosom. "The wilderness shall be glad for them, and the desert shall rejoice and blossom as the rose: it shall blossom abundantly, and rejoice even with joy and singing! The glory of Lebanon shall be given unto it, and the excellency of Carmel and Sharon."

The magnitude and grandeur of such an enterprise cannot be overestimated. It embraces the destiny of many millions of the present inhabitants of our globe, with their descendants for many generations to come!

Much praise is due to the brave and heroic colored men, who, inspir-

ed with a desire to enjoy the full blessings of liberty, left the land of their birth and early associations, and went forth to try the experiment of planting themselves in the most barbarous quarter of the globe. They embarked in a great undertaking, at the peril of life. Many of them never lived to see the fruits of their labors. But,

"Altho' no sculptured form should deck the place,  
Or marble monument their ashes grace,  
Still for the deeds of worth, which they have done,  
Shall flowers unfading flourish o'er their tomb."

On those who still survive, rests an immeasurable responsibility. If Liberia is still to live and rise to a glorious nationality, they must rely mainly on their own awakened energy, their indomitable courage and perseverance, their industry and economy, and their *trust in God*. They must do for themselves, what no body else can do for them. They must accomplish for others, a result unattainable in any other way. Millions of their brethren, now bound by slavery, and shrouded by superstition, appeal to them for deliverance and salvation, to whose wondering eyes is to be exhibited the beautiful spectacle of towns erected, forests opened, temples of public worship built, schools established, and the superior advantages of that social and moral system, formed and moulded under the genius of our divine christianity, spreading its healing waters over the entire surface of society!

"Far off shall shine the unextinguished ray,  
A mighty beacon, lighting glory's way,  
Whose living lustre shall the world adorn,  
And bless and save to ages yet unborn."

Annual meeting American Colonization Society—Election of officers—Officers.

Extracts from the Proceedings of the twenty-ninth Annual Meeting of the American Colonization Society.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,  
WASHINGTON,

January 20, 1846.

THE American Colonization Society met agreeably to adjournment at 7 o'clock, in the First Presbyterian Church.

In the absence of the Hon. H. Clay, President, Gen. Walter Jones, a Vice President, took the Chair, and Rev. W. McLain acted as Secretary.

The Rev. James Laurie, D. D., invoked the Divine blessing.

Extracts from the ANNUAL REPORT of the Executive Committee were read by the Secretary, and on motion the Report was referred to the *Board of Directors* for their consideration.

The Hon. William F. Giles, of Baltimore, offered the following resolution, which he accompanied with an eloquent address on the subject:—

*Resolved*, That the beneficial influences, political, commercial, and philanthropic, of African Colonization, commends it to the liberal patronage of the wise and the good every where.

The Rev. E. N. Sawtell, of New York, offered and earnestly advocated the following resolution:—

*Resolved*, That the scheme of colonization is fraught with incalculable good to that part of the colored race, now in this country, as well as to those in Africa.

The Rev. John Chambers, of Philadelphia, offered the following resolution, and delivered a fervid and impressive appeal in favor of the great principles of colonization:—

*Resolved*, That the great evangelic aspect and missionary bearing of colonization on Africa, urge its claims as a medium of sus-

taining Christian missions there, on the sympathy, the prayers and liberality of all who desire and labor for the conversion of the whole world.

These resolutions were all adopted, and the Society adjourned to meet in the Colonization Rooms to-morrow, at 12 o'clock M. Concluded with prayer by the Rev. Dr. Maclean, of Princeton.

COLONIZATION ROOMS,  
January 21, 1846.

The Society met agreeably to adjournment, and elected the following officers:

PRESIDENT:

Hon. HENRY CLAY.

VICE PRESIDENTS:

- 1 John C. Herbert, of Maryland,
- 2 General John H. Cocke, of Virginia,
- 3 Daniel Webster, of Massachusetts,
- 4 Charles F. Mercer, Florida,
- 5 Rev. Jeremiah Day, D. D., of Conn.,
- 6 Theodore Frelinghuysen, of New York,
- 7 Louis McLane, of Baltimore,
- 8 Moses Allen, of New York,
- 9 General W. Jones, of Washington,
- 10 Joseph Gales, of Washington.
- 11 Right Rev. Wm. Mcade, D. D., Bishop of Virginia,
- 12 John McDonogh, of Louisiana,
- 13 Geo. Washington Lafayette, of France,
- 14 Rev. James O. Andrew, Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church,
- 15 William Maxwell, of Virginia,
- 16 Elisha Whittlesey, of Ohio,
- 17 Walter Lowrie, of New York,
- 18 Jacob Burnct, of Ohio,
- 19 Joshua Darling, of New Hampshire,
- 20 Dr. Stephen Duncan, of Mississippi,
- 21 William C. Rives, of Virginia,
- 22 Rev. J. Lauric, D. D., of Washington,
- 23 Rev. Wm. Winans, of Mississippi,
- 24 James Boorman, of New York city,
- 25 Henry A. Foster, of New York,
- 26 Dr. John Ker, of Mississippi,
- 27 Robert Campbell, of Georgia,
- 28 Peter D. Vroom, of New Jersey,
- 29 James Garland, of Virginia,
- 30 Rev. Thomas Morris, Bishop of the M. E. Church, Ohio,



Proceedings of the Board of Directors—Members present.

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| <p>31 Rt. Honorable Lord Bexley, of London,<br/>         32 Wm. Short, of Philadelphia,<br/>         33 Willard Hall, Delaware,<br/>         34 Rt. Rev. Bishop Otey, of Tenn.,<br/>         35 Gerald Ralston, of London,<br/>         36 Rev. Courtland Van Rensselaer, N J.,<br/>         37 Dr. Hodgkin, of London,<br/>         38 Rev. E. Burgess, D. D., of Dedham,<br/>         Massachusetts,<br/>         39 Thos. R. Hazard, of Providence, R. I.,<br/>         40 Dr. Thos. Massie, of Tye River Mills,<br/>         Virginia,<br/>         41 Gen. Alexander Brown, of Virginia,<br/>         42 Maj. Gen. Winfield Scott, Washington,<br/>         43 Rev. Thos. E. Bond, D. D., N. York,<br/>         44 Rev. A. Alexander, D. D., N. J.,<br/>         45 Samuel Wilkeson, of New York,<br/>         46 L. Q. C. Elmer, of New Jersey,<br/>         47 James Railey, of Mississippi,<br/>         48 Rev. Geo. W. Bethune, D. D., of Phila.,<br/>         49 Rev. C. C. Cuyler, D. D., of Phila.,<br/>         50 Elliot Cresson, Esq., of Philadelphia,</p> | <p>51 Anson G. Phelps, Esq., New York,<br/>         52 Rev. Leonard Woods, D. D., Andover,<br/>         Massachusetts,<br/>         53 Jonathan Hyde, Esq., Bath, Maine,<br/>         54 Rev. J. P. Durbin, D. D., Carlisle, Pa.,<br/>         55 Rev. Beverly Waugh, Bishop of the<br/>         M. E. Church, Baltimore,<br/>         56 Rev. Dr. W. B. Johnson, S. C.,<br/>         57 Moses Shepherd, Baltimore,<br/>         58 John Gray, Fredericksburg, Va.,<br/>         59 Bishop McIlvain, of Ohio,<br/>         60 Rev. Dr. Edgar, Nashville, Tenn.,<br/>         61 Rev. P. Lindsley, D. D., do.<br/>         62 Hon J. R. Underwood, Ky.,<br/>         63 Hon. J. W. Huntington, Conn.,<br/>         64 Hon. P. White, Putney, Vt.,<br/>         65 Hon. C. Marsh, Woodstock, Vt.</p> |
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After which the Society adjourned to meet on the third Tuesday of January, 1847.

Proceedings of the Board of Directors of the American Colonization Society.

WASHINGTON,  
 January 20, 1846.

THE Board of Directors of the American Colonization Society met, according to appointment, at the Colonization Rooms, at 12 o'clock at noon. Present, from *Vermont*, Hon. P. White, and Henry Stevens, Esq.—From *Massachusetts*, Rev. Joseph Tracy—From *New York*, A. G. Phelps, Esq., and Dr. D. M. Reese—From *New Jersey*, Rev. John Maclean, D. D.—From *Pennsylvania*, Paul T. Jones, and Archibald McIntyre, Esqs.—Secretary and Director for life, Rev. Wm. McLain—Of the Executive Committee, Rev. C. A. Davis.

The Rev. Wm. McLain, Secretary of the Society, called the Board to order, and nominated the Rev. John Maclean, D. D., of New Jersey, as Chairman, and he was unanimously

elected. The Rev. Joseph Tracy was chosen Clerk.

The minutes of the last meeting were then read by the Secretary, and on motion, were approved.

The proposal of the Massachusetts Colonization Society for the amendment of the constitution of this Society was then taken up, and read by the Secretary.

On motion of Dr. Reese, the amendments were referred to a committee of three. Dr. Reese, Mr. Tracy and Mr. McLain were appointed.

Mr. Jones, by direction of the Pennsylvania Society, submitted a paper signed H., which was referred to the committee on the constitution.

Mr. Tracy moved that a committee be appointed to consider the constitution of the commonwealth of Liberia, and its relations to this Society. The motion was postponed

## Election of Secretary and Executive Committee—The relations of Liberia to the Society.

till after the reading of the Annual Report.

Mr. Jones submitted copies of letters from Dr. Hodgkin, of London, which, on motion, were laid on the table.

Adjourned to 9 A. M. to-morrow.

January 21, 1846.

Met at 9 A. M. according to adjournment.

The minutes of the first session were read.

The Secretary read letters from the Rev. A. D. Eddy, D. D., appointed Delegate from New Jersey; S. Wilkeson, Esq., of Buffalo, New York, and Commodore M. C. Perry, of the U. S. Navy.

The Hon. H. L. Ellsworth appeared and took his seat, as a Delegate from Indiana.

Dr. Reese, from the committee on that subject, reported amendments to the constitution.

After reading article by article, during which sundry amendments were adopted, Dr. Reese moved that the amended constitution be adopted as the constitution of this Society.

On motion of Mr. Tracy, the motion was laid on the table for the present.

The Annual Report of the Executive Committee was taken up, and read by the Secretary.

At 12 o'clock, the reading of the report was discontinued, and the report was laid on the table till after the meeting of the Society, which had adjourned to this time and place.

After the meeting of the Society, the Board again came to order, and proceeded to the choice of officers for the year ensuing. The following were chosen,

## EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

M. ST. CLAIR CLARKE, Esq.,  
W. W. SEATON, Esq.,  
HARVEY LINDSLY, M. D.,  
A. O. DAYTON, Esq.,  
REV. C. A. DAVIS,  
JOSEPH H. BRADLEY, Esq.,  
REV. J. C. BACON, D. D.

## SECRETARY AND TREASURER:

REV. WILLIAM McLAIN.

Messrs. Phelps and Jones were appointed a committee to audit the Treasurer's account.

The reading of the Annual Report was resumed.

On motion, Messrs. Ellsworth, Reese, Tracy, McLain, and Stevens, were appointed a committee to consider and report upon the relations of the commonwealth of Liberia to this Society. To this committee, the Chairman was added by vote of the Board.

The subject of the old compromised debts of the Society was brought up by the Secretary, and after some discussion, was laid on the table.

On motion of Dr. Reese, the sum of two thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars was appropriated for expenses at this office for the year ensuing.

Dr. Reese, from the committee to which the paper signed H. had been referred, reported, that it be referred to the Executive Committee. The paper was referred, accordingly.

Mr. McIntyre presented resolu-

## Amended Constitution of the American Colonization Society.

tions of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society, relating to the aforesaid paper.

The vote referring said paper to the Executive Committee was reconsidered, and the paper was referred to the committee on the relations of this Society to Liberia.

Adjourned to 5 P. M.

Met at 5 P. M. according to adjournment.

The Amended Constitution was taken up, and adopted as the Constitution of this Society; and is as follows:—

“Article 1. This Society shall be called ‘The American Colonization Society.’

“Art. 2. The object to which its attention is to be exclusively directed is, to promote and execute a plan for colonizing, with their own consent, the free people of color residing in our country, in Africa, or such other place as Congress shall deem expedient. And the Society shall act, to effect this object, in co-operation with the General Government and such of the States as may adopt regulations on the subject.

“Art. 3. Every citizen of the United States who shall have paid to the funds of the Society the sum of one dollar, shall be a member of the Society for one year from the time of such payment. Any citizen who shall have paid the sum of thirty dollars, shall be a member for life. And any citizen paying the sum of one thousand dollars, shall be a Director for life. Foreigners may be made members by vote of the Society or of the Directors.

“Art. 4. The Society shall meet annually at Washington on the third Tuesday in January, and at such other times and places as they shall direct. At the annual meeting, a President and Vice Presidents shall be chosen, who shall perform the duties appropriate to those offices.

“Art. 5. There shall be a Board of Directors, composed of the Directors for life, and of Delegates from the several State Societies and societies for the District of Columbia and Territories of the United States. Each of such societies shall be entitled to

one Delegate for every five hundred dollars paid into the treasury of this Society within the year previous to the annual meeting.

“Art. 6. The Board shall annually appoint a Secretary, a Treasurer, and an Executive Committee of seven persons; all of whom shall, *ex officio*, be honorary members of the Board, having a right to be present at its meetings and to take part in the transaction of its business; but they shall not vote, except as provided in article 7.

“Art. 7. The Board of Directors shall meet annually in Washington, immediately after the annual meeting of the Society, and at such other times and places as it shall appoint, or at the request of the Executive Committee. Seven Directors shall form a quorum. But if, at any annual meeting, or meeting regularly called, a less number be in attendance, then five members of the Executive Committee, with such Directors, not less than four, as may be present, shall constitute a Board, and have competent authority to transact any business of the Society; provided, however, that the Board thus constituted shall carry no question unless the vote be unanimous.

“Art. 8. The Executive Committee shall meet according to its own appointment, or at the call of the Secretary. This Committee shall have discretionary power to transact the business of the Society, subject only to such limitations as are found in its charter, in this Constitution, and in the votes that have been passed, or may hereafter be passed, by the Board of Directors. The Secretary and Treasurer shall be members of the Committee *ex officio*, with the right to deliberate, but not to vote. The Committee is authorized to fill all vacancies in its own body; to appoint a Secretary or Treasurer whenever such offices are vacant; and to appoint and direct such agents as may be necessary for the service of the Society. At every annual meeting, the Committee shall report their doings to the Society, and to the Board of Directors.

“Art. 9. This Constitution may be amended, upon a proposition to that effect by any of the societies represented in the Board of Directors, transmitted to the Secretary, and published in the official paper of the Society, three months before the annual meeting; provided such amendment receive the sanction of two-thirds of the Board at its next annual meeting.”

The committee on the Treasurer’s account reported, and the report was adopted, as follows:—

## Financial Report—Receipts and Expenditures.

Dr. Receipts and Expenditures of the American Colonization Society, Cr.

From 1st January, 1845, to 1st January, 1846.

To balances due the Society per last report,	\$3,045 84	By balances owed by the Society per last report,	\$7,642 97
Received from Colonial Store, . . . . .	5,676 24	Cash paid old debts, . . . . .	6,477 33
Received from donations, . . . . .	27,656 30	Cash paid passage of emigrants, provisions, &c., . . . . .	6,754 92
Received from legacies, . . . . .	17,395 44	Cash paid for goods consigned to the Colonial Store, . . . . .	4,124 42
Received from subscriptions to the African Repository, . . . . .	1,707 10	Cash paid for improvements, purchase of territory, salaries of Governor and Colonial Secretary, and other expenses in Liberia, . . . . .	6,057 33
Received for passage of emigrants, and freight on goods carried out for others,	977 68	Cash paid salary of Secretary, rent of office, clerk hire, stationery, lights, fuel, postage, &c., . . . . .	2,558 75
		Cash paid salaries of agents, and other expenses in collecting funds, . . . . .	4,523 48
		Cash paid for paper and printing African Repository, including a large balance due for previous years, . . . . .	3,054 17
		Profit and loss, . . . . .	166 14
		Balances due the Society this day, . . . . .	3,939 66
		Cash in hand, . . . . .	11,159 43
	\$56,458 60		\$56,458 60

COLONIZATION ROOMS, Washington, January 1st, 1846.

The committee to whom was referred the Treasurer's Account, beg leave to report—That they have carefully examined the same, and compared it with the vouchers, and find the above statement to be correct and satisfactory.

JANUARY 22, 1846.

W. McLAIN.

ANSON G. PHELPS, }  
PAUL T. JONES, }  
Auditors.

Preparations for making Liberia an acknowledged sovereignty.

The committee on the relations of Liberia to this Society reported as follows:—

*Whereas*, The citizens of the commonwealth of Liberia have most respectfully submitted to the Colonization Society, the great embarrassment they experience from the alleged want of sovereignty, and have also expressed their desire to enjoy further privileges that they may be recognised by other nations as possessing the distinctive qualities appertaining to sovereignty; and,

*Whereas*, It is believed that the time has arrived when the desire of said Liberians can be granted without sacrificing the facilities which the Society now enjoys for making Liberia a home for recaptured Africans, as well as free people of color from the United States:

*Resolved*, That, in the opinion of this Board, the time has arrived when it is expedient for the people of the commonwealth of Liberia to take into their own hands the whole work of self-government, including the management of all their foreign relations, and that this Society should cease to exercise any part of the same.

*Resolved*, That we recommend to them so to amend their constitution, as is necessary for the accomplishment of this object.

*Resolved*, That we recommend to them to publish to the world a DECLARATION of their true character, as a sovereign and independent state.

*Resolved*, That the Government of Liberia be requested to appoint a commissioner or commissioners to confer and make definite arrangements with the Executive Committee of the American Colonization Society, with reference to the property now held by the Society in Liberia, and also with reference to the location and support of emigrants and recaptured Africans.

*Resolved*, That the Society stand pledged to continue their sympathy and assistance in carrying out the great principles upon which the colony was established, and has been so much extended in population and territory.

*Resolved*, That the Executive Committee be intrusted with full powers to carry the foregoing resolutions into effect in a manner satisfactory, if possible, to the citizens of said commonwealth, and as best calculated to preserve harmonious relations between the Society and said citizens.

The report was accepted, and the preamble and resolutions were adopted.

On motion of Mr. Stevens—

*Resolved*, That the several State Societies be requested to make donations of the statute laws and decisions of the Supreme Courts of their respective States, to the Government of Liberia; and that the Executive Committee apply to Congress for one copy of the American archives, State papers, and decisions of the Supreme Court, for the same purpose.

On motion of Hon. Mr. Ellsworth, it was

*Resolved*, That the Board approve of the doings of the Executive Committee in relation to the liquidation and payment of the old debts of the Colonization Society.

On motion, it was

*Resolved*, That the Annual Report be referred to the Executive Committee for publication.

On motion, it was

*Resolved*, That the donation to the Colonization Society of a sum not less than \$1,000, whether the donation shall be for a *specific* or *general* purpose, shall entitle the donor to the privilege of a DIRECTOR for LIFE: *Provided, however*, the donation is received by the Executive Committee—and all donors shall have the right to designate the person who shall be entitled to said directorship.

On motion of Mr. Ellsworth, it was

*Resolved*, That the communication signed H. submitted by the colonization society of Pennsylvania, be referred to the Executive Committee, with instructions to meet, as far as practicable, the views and wishes of its author.

Dr. Reese submitted the following preamble and resolutions, which were adopted:—

*Whereas*, The Board of Directors are now about to adjourn, they feel called upon to express their devout gratitude to God, for the encouraging tokens of his favor which have been signally bestowed during the year just closed, both upon the operations of the Society at home, and upon Liberia; therefore—

*Resolved*, That in the continued health, peace, and prosperity of our settlements in Liberia; in the discretion and ability with which the administration of Governor Roberts has been conducted; and in the economy, skill, and success with which our financial concerns have been managed by the Secretary and Executive Committee; we recognise signs of improvement which

## Concluding resolutions—Old debts, &amp;c.

betoken the blessing of Providence upon our enterprise, and eminently entitle it to the liberality and prayers of every patriot and Christian, throughout our country.

*Resolved*, That the benevolent individuals who have united in the \$15,000 subscription to our funds during the last year for the purchase of territory, and thus annihilating the slave trade, from the whole coast of Liberia, have rendered distinguished service to the cause of humanity, and to the objects for which our Society is laboring.

*Resolved*, That in the present prosperous condition of our Society, we feel ourselves constrained to call upon the several State Societies, and the friends and patrons of our enterprise, for renewed exertions to give an increased impulse to the cause during the present year, by removing to Liberia the hundreds of emancipated slaves now at the disposal of the Society.

*Resolved*, That the thanks of the Board are hereby tendered to all those clergymen of different denominations who have afforded to their respective congregations an opportunity during the year to contribute to our funds; and that we earnestly and renewedly solicit similar kind remembrance annually, by the American clergy generally, by a public collection in every church in the land.

On motion of Mr. Jones, it was

*Resolved*, That the thanks of the Board of Directors are due, and are hereby tendered, to the Secretary and the Executive Committee of the last year, for the faithful and efficient performance of their duties.

*Resolved*, That the thanks of the Board are due, and are hereby tendered, to the Rev. Prof. J. Maclean, D. D., for his valuable services as their presiding officer.

After prayer by the Rev. Dr. Bacon, adjourned to 10 A. M. tomorrow.

January 22, 1846.

Met at 10 A. M. according to adjournment; the Hon. W. W. Campbell, Delegate from New York, appeared and took his seat.

On motion of the Rev. Dr. Maclean, it was

*Resolved*, That in all matters of jurisdiction now in dispute between the commonwealth of Liberia and any other government, or which may hereafter be called into question, it be recommended to the Go-

vernment of Liberia to waive, as far as it can be done, with a due regard to the safety and interest of the country, the exercise of the authority claimed by said government of Liberia, until all such difficulties be adjusted by negotiation or treaty.

The letter of Benj. Merrill & E. Porter, assignees of D. Abbott & Sons, relating to interest on a compromised debt, having been read, and also the letter of Hon. Daniel P. King relating thereto, it was

*Resolved*, That we can see no reason for departing in their case from the general principle formerly adopted on which settlement has been made with the other creditors in like circumstances, and to whom no interest has been paid.

The minutes were read and approved.

After prayer by the Chairman, the Board adjourned without day.

JOHN MACLEAN,

*Chairman.*

Attest :

JOSEPH TRACY, *Clerk.*

The following are the letters of Rev. A. D. Eddy, D. D., S. Wilkeson, Esq., and Com. M. C. Perry, alluded to above:—

NEWARK, N. J.,

January 9, 1846.

To the Directors of the A. C. Soc'y,  
Washington City:—

The pleasure I received in mingling in your deliberations at our last annual meeting, and my constantly growing interest in the colonization cause, have led me to anticipate the approaching meeting of our Board with no ordinary degree of pleasure. But it is so ordered in Providence that I cannot be with you, having been confined to the house by sickness for nearly two months, and still unable to leave it. I regard the approaching meeting of the Board, the most important one ever held or probably ever will be held. The cause has obviously approached a crisis. It must and I trust it will be advanced upon somewhat an altered basis; if not, I fear it may suffer in many of its important interests. I believe the time has come

Letters of Messrs. Eddy, Wilkeson, and Perry.

when an experiment should be made of the capabilities of the colonists for their own support and self government. As long as they remain without acknowledged independence, these capabilities can never be properly developed. I am then strongly in favor of an immediate and open declaration of the entire independence of the Liberian government, and of her rights to the exercise of all the privileges, and the enjoyment of all the immunities of an independent sovereignty. Having made this declaration, I would have immediate application made to the governments of England, France, and of our own country, to recognise the independence of the same. So important do I view this subject that if necessary I would despatch to England and France a special messenger to secure the end contemplated.

Our own State Society at its recent annual meeting, almost unanimously, two only dissenting, recommended the adoption of the constitution proposed by the Massachusetts Society. I am more and more convinced, and from conversation with intelligent gentlemen, I am fully confirmed in this opinion, that the only present prospect of benefit to the colored race, is to be found in the colonization enterprise. It has had my hearty co-operation, for more than twenty years, and I am happy to say that the interest taken in the cause, in my own congregation, and indeed throughout this vicinity, was never greater than it is now.

May you be wisely guided in your deliberations, and may a kind Providence smile more and more upon our interesting cause.

I am, gentlemen, with the highest regard,  
Yours, &c.,  
A. D. EDDY.

By his daughter,  
B. A. EDDY.

BUFFALO,  
January 16, 1846.

REV. W. McLAIN:

DEAR SIR:—Nothing but my inability to travel, prevents my attending your annual meeting.

I hope the Directors will come to the conclusion, that the time has arrived when Liberia must assume her independence. On some accounts, it would be better, that the present relation should continue; but I have no fears of the ultimate success of the colony, if they are left to manage their own political affairs. The American Colonization Society will still exist, and I hope with increased power and efficiency, and will continue to exert as great an influence on the colony, should

it become independent, as she ever has done.

Present my respects to the members of your Board; and believe me,  
Your friend,  
S. WILKESON.

NEW YORK,  
January 19, 1846.

MY DEAR SIR:—I have received your letter of the 9th inst., in which you express a wish that I should attend the annual meeting of the American Colonization Society, which commences its session to-morrow, at Washington. Nothing would give me greater pleasure, than to become acquainted with the distinguished officers and managers of that excellent institution, and to communicate freely to them all the information I possess in regard to the African settlements, but the necessary execution of some particular duties assigned me by the Secretary of the Navy, will put it out of my power to visit Washington at this time.

I should regret this the more, if I could be satisfied that any thing I could say in addition to what has been embodied in my official and other written communications, would have any influence in bringing others to think as I do upon the subject of African colonization.

From the earliest period of my acquaintance with your Society, when as 1st lieutenant of the sloop-of-war Cyane, I sailed from this port in company with the ship Elizabeth, freighted with the first party of emigrants to Africa, and during subsequent cruises to the coast, the last as commander of the American squadron on that station; I have never for a moment ceased to believe that the cause in which you are embarked is one of righteousness and justice.

Few have had better opportunities than myself of tracing the fortunes of the Liberian colony: I have seen it in every vicissitude of trial, and have been astonished, that a handful of uneducated blacks, many of them emancipated slaves, should have reared up a government of their own; possessing as it does so many claims to the characteristics of wisdom, order, and morality.

In looking at these extraordinary results, and in witnessing the comforts, and the religious and social order of these people, one is irresistibly led to the conclusion, that the Almighty has had them in his especial keeping, and for some wise purpose of His merciful providence.

It would seem that this part of Africa was never designed for the habitation of the white man. Its pestilential climate

## Life Members of the American Colonization Society—constituted in 1845.

effectually forbids the wily encroachments of "the Pale faces," upon these exclusive possessions of the descendants of Ham. But it is to the white man these very descendants are to look for aid to enable them to build up an empire in their own fruitful country—not only fruitful, but congenial, in climate and temperature, after acclimation, to the constitution of black men.

It has always been a matter of surprise to me, that the efforts of the Colonization Society have not been more liberally sustained. I can conceive of no charity which commends itself more directly to the sympathies of philanthropists, both in this country and England—as by contributing freely to the objects of this institution, the white man renders justice in part, for the wrong inflicted upon the negro in tearing him from his country.

I have had reason of late to doubt the sincerity of England in her exclusive pretensions of sympathy for the condition of

the black man, and especially in her apparent efforts to suppress the slave trade. This abominable traffic might have been entirely destroyed years ago if the powers of Europe, who by treaty stipulations have granted the mutual right of search, upon the African station, had coupled this stipulation with a law "similar to that of the United States," making it piracy for the respective subjects of the contracting powers to be engaged in the transportation of slaves from Africa. Of the hundreds of these villains (principally Portuguese and Spaniards) who are annually captured in slave vessels by British cruisers not one, so far as I know, has ever been brought to punishment.

With every wish for your success in your benevolent undertaking,

I am, dear sir,

Your most ob't serv't,

M. C. PERRY.

Rev. W. McLAIN.

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*Life Members of the American Colonization Society,*

CONSTITUTED IN 1845.

Rev. C. B. Kittredge, Westboro', Mass.; Rev. A. A. Wood, W. Springfield, Mass.; Rev. N. Gale, Ware Village, Massachusetts; Rev. Calvin Hitchcock, D. D., Randolph, Massachusetts; Mrs. Ellen M. Crawford, North Adams, Massachusetts; Rev. James Bates, Granby, Massachusetts; Dea. John T. Farwell, Fitchburg, Massachusetts; Rev. G. W. McPhail, Fredericksburg, Va.; Rev. B. Frost, Concord, Massachusetts; Rev. M. P. Brauman, South Danvers, Massachusetts; Mrs. Mary P. Brauman, South Danvers, Massachusetts; E. A. Pearson, Esq., Harvard, Massachusetts; Mrs. Margaret E. Blancard, Harvard, Massachusetts; Rev. Mr. Fitz, Ipswich, Massachusetts; Rev. M. G. Wheeler, Williamsburg, Massachusetts; Rev. John Johnstone, Jersey City, New Jersey; Mrs. Nancy C. Reynolds, Norwich, Connecticut; Rev. Ebenezer Philips, Williamsburg, Massachusetts; Rev. John Woodbridge, D. D., Hadley, Mass.; Rev. Samuel C. Bartlett, Monson, Mass.; Rev. Samuel Hunt, Natick, Massachusetts; Rev. D. G. Doak, Clarksville, Virginia; James Hayward, Esq., Boston, Massachusetts; Jared Sparks, Esq., Cambridge, Massachusetts; Miss Rebecca Kittredge, Portsmouth, New Hampshire; Abraham Vanmeter, Esq., Lexington, Kentucky; Col. R. Quarls, Lexington, Kentucky; Cassius M. Clay, Esq., Lexington, Kentucky; M. T. Scott, Esq., Lexington, Kentucky; David A. Sayre, Esq., Lexington, Kentucky; B. W. Dudley, M. D., Lexington, Kentucky; Rev. Morris E. White, Southampton, Mas-

sachusetts; Rev. John H. Brisbee, WORTHINGTON, Massachusetts; Jonathan A. Hyde, CHESTERVILLE, Maine; Edward C. Hyde, Bangor, Maine; Mrs. Jane Kell, Princeton, Ind.; William Rodes, Lexington, Kentucky; Gen. James Shelby, Lexington, Kentucky; F. Dewes, Lexington, Kentucky; R. C. Boggs, Athens, Kentucky; James Embry, Athens, Kentucky; Hector P. Lewis, Lexington, Kentucky; Rev. Timothy A. Taylor, Slatersville, Rhode Island; Nathaniel Winn, Danville, Kentucky; Dea. Charles Bennett, Fairfield, Connecticut; Owen D. Winn, Athens, Kentucky; Richard Spurr, Athens, Kentucky; Robert Marshall, Athens, Kentucky; John Gess, Athens, Kentucky; James Valandingham, Athens, Kentucky; Thomas H. Shelby, Lexington, Kentucky; Herschel Foote, Euclid, Ohio; W. Wright, Woodstock, Vermont; Rev. John White Chickering, Portland, Maine; D. Henderson, Jersey City, New Jersey; Abel Conner, Henniker, New Hampshire; Major John Alexander, Lexington, Va.; Rev. E. Edwin Hall, Guilford, Connecticut; Mrs. Jane McMaster, Princeton, Ind.; Mrs. Ann Flemming, Princeton, Ind.; Rev. D. H. Hamilton, Trumansburg, N. Y.; Charles N. Talbot, Esq., New York, N. Y.; Mrs. E. M. Monroe, New York, N. Y.; Mrs. Harriet Douglas Cruger, New York, N. Y.; George Douglas, Esq., New York, N. Y.; William Douglas, Esq., New York, N. Y.; Rev. Abiel Abbot, Peterborough, New Hampshire.



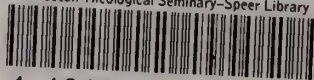




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